

MISSOURI

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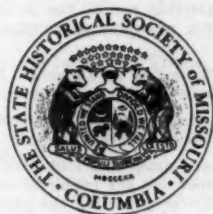
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Floyd C. Shoemaker, Editor

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COMMENTS ON THE SOCIETY AND THE REVIEW

I have just received the latest copy of the *Historical Review* and I am very much impressed with the new cover and the arrangement of the material in the report. I follow this *Review* very carefully as it always has some interesting and pertinent information.—JOHN H. ACUFF, secretary, State Highway Commission, Jefferson City.

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I hasten to congratulate you on the very attractive cover of the *Missouri Historical Review*.—R. E. L. HILL, secretary, Missouri Bankers Association, Columbia.

You are doing a splendid job in providing us with most interesting and informative material in the *Missouri Historical Review*. It is difficult to put down the magazine until it has been read entirely through.—EDGAR E. SMITH, Owensville.

Let me take this opportunity also to thank you for the many courtesies you and your staff have extended me in the Society and in its archives.—WILLIAM N. CHAMBERS, assistant professor of political science, Washington University, St. Louis.

The July issue of the *Review* is a "Dinger." I like the new dress color and the material is super de luxe.—GLENN A. LICKLIDER, Sullivan.

I have the deepest appreciation of the great work you are accomplishing.—CLARENCE CANNON, representative in Congress, Elsberry.

I enjoy the *Review* so very much and I like the new gay-colored cover designs that you are using. I feel that the people of our state owe our Historical Society a debt of gratitude for perpetuating the glories and history of our beloved Missouri.—MRS. ELIZABETH HENRY HOLMES, St. Louis.

I want to congratulate you on the last number of the *Review*. It is quite lively, and the pictures were most interesting.—MARY PAXTON KEELEY, editor, *The Missouri Alumnus*, Columbia.

You are doing a fine job with the *Missouri Historical Review*, one of the best publications we ever saw. I want to make comment on the July *Review*, with its corn green cover. It is a knockout.—HERB HAMLIN, editor, *The Pony Express*, San Francisco, Calif.

It just makes me dizzy to see the enormous amount of work, excellent work all of it, that you and your staff have been able to do, and all for the glory of Missouri.—LAURENCE J. KENNY, S. J., St. Louis.

All in all, I feel there is a growing interest in the history of Missouri and especially the local areas. I think your articles in the local papers have contributed to this revived interest tremendously.—BYRON B. BANTA, Marshall.

The Society renders a distinct and far reaching service, and I am sure Missourians are not only proud of the Society but grateful to you and the other officers and trustees whose labors and devotion make it a success.—MRS. CLAUDE E. ROWLAND, state regent (1946-1948) Missouri State Chapter of the D. A. R., St. Louis.

Let me offer my congratulations on the current issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*. I like it very much and think that you did a swell job.—A. LOYD COLLINS, author, educator, and lecturer, Poplar Bluff.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
NEGRO MINSTRELS IN EARLY RURAL MISSOURI, by <i>Elbert R. Bowen</i>	103
CHARLES D. DRAKE AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1865, by <i>David D. March</i>	110
CHEROKEE "TRAIL OF TEARS" ROADSIDE PARK DEDICATED	124
"THIS WEEK IN MISSOURI HISTORY," by <i>Floyd C. Shoemaker</i>	131
A BIT OF WESTON, MISSOURI, HISTORY. PART II. By <i>E. W. Howe</i>	141
THE MISSOURI READER: AMERICANS IN THE VALLEY. PART X. Edited by <i>Ruby Matson Robins</i>	148
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, 1952	163
HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS	168
Members Active in Increasing Society's Membership	168
New Members of the Historical Society	170
Acquisitions	172
Attention Members	174
Errata	174
Activities of Local Historical Societies	174
Anniversaries	175
Monuments and Memorials	177
Notes	177
Historical Publications	184
Obituaries	188
MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS	191

Illustrations

	Page
CHEROKEE TRAIL OF TEARS. Cover design from <i>A Brief Pictorial History of Oklahoma</i> . Reproduced by courtesy of the artist, Elizabeth Janes, and the Oklahoma Historical Society. See "Cherokee 'Trail of Tears' Roadside Park Dedicated"	Cover
"DADDY" RICE AS JIM CROW. From <i>Chronicles of the American Dance</i> , edited by Paul Magriel. Courtesy of Dance Index	104
THE MINSTREL SHOW. From a sketch by William A. Knox from a picture in the <i>Literary Digest</i> of August 16, 1919, p. 29	105
THIS WEEK IN MISSOURI HISTORY	131
MISSOURI FARMERS EXHIBITED THEIR FINEST LIVESTOCK AT THE FIRST STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN 1853	132
SETTLERS BATTLED PRAIRIE FIRES WITH WATER-SOAKED SACKS TIED TO STICKS, OR PLOWED STRIPS OF EARTH WHICH THE FLAMES COULD NOT LEAP	134
WILD GEESSE—A woodcut by Missouri artist FRED GEARY	135
AT A HUSKING BEE FINDING AN EAR OF RED CORN MEANT A KISS MUST BE FORFEITED BY ONE OF THE YOUNG LADIES	136
INHABITANTS FLED THEIR TOPPLING HOUSES AT NEW MADRID WHEN THE EARTHQUAKE STRUCK IN 1811	137
FRENCH SETTLERS IN MISSOURI SANG AND DANCED FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY CALLS	139
E. W. HOWE. Frontispiece from <i>Travel Letters from New Zealand, Australia and Africa</i> by E. W. Howe (Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co. [1913])	141
VIEW OF WESTON, MISSOURI, BY AUGUSTUS G. BELLER	143
VIEW OF ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI, IN 1841. From L. F. Thomas and J. C. Wild, <i>The Valley of the Mississippi Illustrated</i>	151
THE PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN FAMILY PORTRAIT. Painted by artist Greta Kempton	163

NEGRO MINSTRELS IN EARLY RURAL MISSOURI

BY ELBERT R. BOWEN¹

Negro minstrelsy's sudden emergence in mid-nineteenth century America was based upon a considerable period when various white entertainers sang the songs of the slave. The first was apparently the actor Lewis Hallam, who performed as a Negro in New York as early as 1769.² By far the most famous of these early minstrels was another actor, Thomas Dartmouth Rice, known as "Jim Crow" Rice. Rice had observed an actual Negro named Jim Crow executing a ludicrous dance while singing this ruefully humorous song:

Wheel about,
Turn about,
Do jis so,
An' every time I wheel about,
I jump Jim Crow.³

Rice was quick to see the theatrical potentialities of an impersonation of Jim Crow's song and dance. Soon he became a national favorite for the way he "jumped Jim Crow." In his extensive tours, Rice appeared in St. Louis in 1830 and 1834.⁴

In spite of the performances of these early individual singers and dancers, the traditional minstrel show did not originate until the fabulous forties. The time and place of the event are subjects of controversy; even the identities of the performers are debated. Most authorities give the honor to the Virginia Minstrels, who performed publicly at the Bowery Amphitheatre in New York City in the early part of 1843.⁵

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²Carl Wittke, *Tambo and Bones; A History of the American Minstrel Stage* (Durham, North Carolina, Duke University Press, 1930), pp. 9-10.

³Mary Caroline Crawford, *The Romance of the American Theatre* (New York, Halcyon House, 1940), p. 378.

⁴William G. B. Carson, *The Theatre on the Frontier; The Early Years of the St. Louis Stage* (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1932), pp. 119, 140.

⁵Wittke, *op. cit.*, pp. 41, 44; Edward Leroy Rice, *Monarchs of Minstrelsy, from "Daddy" Rice to Date* (New York, Kenny Publishing Company, 1911), p. 11.



"Daddy" Rice as Jim Crow

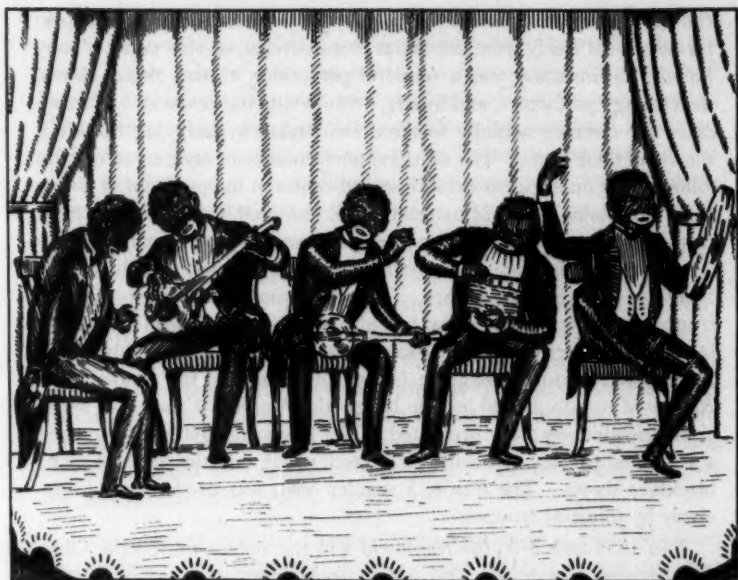
From the *Chronicles of the American Dance* edited by Paul Magriel. Courtesy of Dance Index

The traditional elements of the typical minstrel show developed early. The Virginia Minstrels established the custom of sitting in a semicircle, and the tambourine and the bones players soon thereafter took their places at the extreme ends of the line, while the interlocutor sat in the center. It was not long until the performers adopted the familiar costume, with its big collars and swallow-tail coat.

In addition, the format of the show became rather standardized. The first part of the typical minstrel show opened with a lively song and drill, followed by a blare of trumpets, a roll of drums, a chord, and the familiar words: "Gentlemen, be seated!" "Mr. Interlocutor" then either announced a ballad or began the comic chatter with the end men, Tambo and Bones. The interlocutor, forerunner of the present-day master-of-ceremonies, was white-faced and usually a big man, clothed in a full-dress suit or a conspicuous uniform. He had a big voice and an authoritative manner; but as the butt of the end men's jokes, he was always made to look foolish. The ballads of the first part were of the mournful variety, in which the genteel minstrel sang of the death of his attractive sweetheart, but occasionally Bones might sing a comic song.

In Part Two of the show, the olio, the audience could expect any kind of specialist to appear: banjoists, song and dance men, joksters, Shakespearian readers, acrobats, "orators," or "musical" soloists who performed on such assorted instruments as bagpipes, quills, fingers, penny-whistles, and jew's harps, or others as grotesque. The olio always ended in a hoedown, in which each performer took part, dancing in turn, while the others sang and clapped. The minstrel performers were nearly always male, but the female-impersonator became a much-desired specialty.

⁹This description is a composite of those given by Wittke, *op. cit.*, pp. 137-38, and Olive Logan, "Ancestry of Brudder Bones," *Harper's Magazine*, 58 (April, 1879), 692-93.



The Minstrel Show

Such a conglomeration of entertainments might make one wonder in just what way minstrelsy contributed to American culture. That contribution lay chiefly in the Negro songs sung during the shows. Some of the early ones, reminiscent of southern plantation life, were of musical value, but many were "the last word in cheap, tawdry sentimentality."¹ Most of the songs were composed by white men, some of whom had absolutely no contact with southern life; and yet many ballads, notably those by Stephen C. Foster, while not true folk-songs, did have the feeling of authenticity.² Emmett's "Dixie" and "Old Dan Tucker" are among the few by other composers which have survived.

Negro minstrelsy was closely linked with the circus. Clowns sang Negro songs in the sawdust ring even before the minstrel show developed as a distinct form of entertainment. For example, a Mr. Ferguson sang such songs with the Johnson, Fogg, and Stickney Cir-

¹Wittke, *op. cit.*, p. 172.

²*Ibid.*, pp. 40, 174.

cus in its tour of rural Missouri in 1841.⁹ Later in the period performers went freely from the circus to minstrelsy, or *vice versa*. Tony Pastor, for instance, was a minstrel performer, then a circus clown, then a stage performer, and finally, a vaudeville impressario. In many cases the circuses actually fostered minstrelsy by carrying blackface shows on their tours. The minstrel performance in such cases usually followed the main circus exhibition and required the payment of a separate admission fee. Minstrelsy often imitated the circus as illustrated by its adoption of the cornet band and the street parade.¹⁰

Circus minstrelsy was provided in the Midwest chiefly by the Spalding and Rogers circus. This firm not only billed minstrel troupes with its wagon show but also enjoyed a tremendous advantage over competitors, for it owned two steamboats admirably suited for minstrel performances, the *James Raymond* and the *Banjo*. The *Raymond* usually towed a huge barge, the *Floating Palace*, on which circus exhibitions were presented. The towboat itself also contained a small auditorium, called the "Ridotto," which was the scene of many blackface shows. The *Banjo*, a smaller boat, was used almost exclusively by minstrel troupes.

In 1855 and 1856 the *Raymond* and the *Palace* toured the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi rivers with an interesting assortment of entertainments. The *Palace* housed a museum exhibition and the "Ridotto," minstrel performances. The boats stopped at the Hannibal landing for showings on August 28, 1855. In the museum were such attractions as a "Statue Gallery of Figures, The size of life . . . Christ Preaching in the Temple; The Shakespearian Gallery; Siamese Twins; The Family of Napoleon," and others. The minstrel show featured "Ethiopian Melodies, Fancy and Comic Dancing, Characteristic Delineations" and other acts.¹¹ In the company were Dave Reed and Ned Davis, both superior minstrels.

An early blackface artist, Ralph Keeler, wrote briefly of his experiences while traveling on the *James Raymond* and the *Floating Palace*, probably in this very year.¹² His only mention of Missouri concerns his interest in St. Vincent's, a small Roman Catholic college at Cape Girardeau. As the steamboat towed its luxurious barge up the Mississippi, Keeler was so attracted by the pleasant appearance

⁹Fayette Boon's *Lick Times*, July 3, 1841.

¹⁰Wittke, *op. cit.*, pp. 145-46.

¹¹Hannibal *Tri-Weekly Messenger*, August 21, 1855.

¹²Ralph Keeler, *Vagabond Adventures* (Boston, James R. Osgood and Company, 1872). The same account is related in: "Three Years as a Negro Minstrel," *Atlantic Monthly*, 24 (July, 1869), 79-84.

of St. Vincent's that when he later quit minstrelsy, he enrolled there as a student. When he left Cape Girardeau over a year later, he obtained a free ride to Alton on board the *Banjo*, then carrying Ned Davis' Ohio Minstrels, under the Spalding and Rogers management. This troupe, which also performed at Hannibal, consisted of eleven performers whose concert was said to be "suited to the tastes of the most fastidious, and abounding in wit, humor and pathos, introducing all the popular airs of the day."¹³

Spalding and Rogers also sent out other minstrel organizations. In 1857 Bob White's Minstrels traveled with a circus on board the *James Raymond*.¹⁴ In 1858 a minstrel company headed by Billy Birch, the "Shoo-Fly" song-and-dance man, sailed the western rivers with the Great Monkey Circus on the *Banjo*.¹⁵ In the same year Dave Reed's minstrels traveled with Spalding and Rogers' New Orleans Circus.¹⁶ Reed was respected for the authenticity of his dances and his accomplished bone-playing. In 1859 Spalding and Rogers featured a "Campbell's" company.¹⁷ In 1860 they sent out the World Star Minstrels on the *Banjo*.¹⁸

Independent minstrel troupes began appearing in rural Missouri shortly before mid-century. Mark Twain recalled seeing the first troupe to visit Hannibal, in the forties: "In our village of Hannibal we had not heard of it [Negro minstrelsy] before, and it burst upon us as a glad and stunning surprise."¹⁹ The earliest recorded performance in Hannibal places the J. A. North company in Bower's City Hotel in 1849.²⁰ In early 1850 the Sable Melodists gave concerts in the Mansion House in St. Joseph.²¹

Rather sparse records indicate that minstrelsy hit the state in force between 1850 and the Civil War. Early in the decade, organizations bearing the name "Campbell's Minstrels" began to appear. The original Campbell's company had been so popular that scores of "Campbell's" troupes soon cropped up all over America. Several

¹³Hannibal *Tri-Weekly Messenger*, September 1, 1857.

¹⁴Jefferson City *Weekly Jefferson Inquirer*, August 29, 1857.

¹⁵Jefferson City *Weekly Jefferson Inquirer*, August 7, 1858.

¹⁶Kansas City *Western Journal of Commerce*, May, 15, 1858.

¹⁷*The [Jefferson City] Jefferson Examiner*, June 25, 1859.

¹⁸Jefferson City *Daily Jefferson Inquirer*, September 15, 1860.

¹⁹Bernard DeVoto (editor), *Mark Twain in Eruption; Hitherto Unpublished Pages about Men and Events by Mark Twain* (New York, Harper & Brothers, 1922), pp. 110-11.

²⁰*Hannibal Journal*, December 20, 1849.

²¹*St. Joseph Gazette*, February 15, 1850.

of them appeared in Hannibal alone in the years 1852, 1854, and 1859.²²

Several other independent minstrel troupes performed in rural Missouri before the war. Among them were: Mr. D. Bowers, a one-man-show who mixed Negro minstrelsy with Italian opera numbers, Frank May's Sable Harmonists featuring the famous banjoist and dancer Frank Lynch, the Euterpians, the Wells Minstrels, Sharp-ley's Philadelphia Minstrels, the Jefferson Brothers Company, the Burdell Minstrels, and the Evening Star Troupe.²³

Rural Missourians were treated to the enjoyable acts of the blackface show for about a dozen years before the outbreak of the Civil War. Negro minstrelsy was then an infant entertainment form but a very rapidly growing one. As an institution it gained enthusiastic audiences throughout the inhabited areas of the nation, from coast to coast. Unlike the circus, however, the minstrel company remained small, for it usually contained less than a dozen men, all talented in many directions: musicianship, dancing, singing, and comedy. Whereas the magnitude of the circus organization required carefully planned itineraries and much advance advertising, an independent minstrel troupe traveled with great ease and performed without much advance notice wherever a small auditorium or a river landing could be found. Only one troupe remained long in one place: the Burdell Minstrels established professional residence in the Jefferson City courthouse during one winter, apparently drawing profitable audiences.²⁴

The minstrels found various audience-attracting techniques to replace the extensive newspaper advertising utilized by the circuses. For example, in Boonville the Wells Minstrels depended upon the local Thespians to get the crowds into the theatre and donated some of the proceeds to local charity.²⁵ In Lexington, May's troupe held a contest for the best original conundrum and awarded a prize to the winner—a handy way to replenish its catalogue of jokes!²⁶ Another company gave "free" performances in Lexington and relied upon the "liberality" of the patrons. This ruse might have attracted some customers but it also had another advantage: the troupe thus avoided

²²Durant and Hayward's and Beler's were those which appeared in 1850. The others were unidentified.

²³Respectively, the years in which they appeared were: 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859.

²⁴*The [Jefferson City] Jefferson Examiner*, December 25, 1858.

²⁵*Boonville Weekly Observer*, February 2, 1856.

²⁶*Lexington Weekly Express*, May 25, 1853.

purchasing a license, which then cost somewhere between ten and fifty dollars a performance according to the town ordinances. A local editor took the city fathers to task, complaining that the license fee was probably too high.²⁷ Most Missouri towns at this time charged five or ten dollars per day for small professional entertainments.

It is, of course, impossible to determine exactly how the average citizen responded to the Negro minstrel show, but circumstances indicate that the performances were quite popular. Editorial remarks in the contemporary newspapers reveal that the performances were popularly attended, and occasionally the editors were affected by a good deal of sentiment:

There is something in the plaintive wail of "Dearest May"—in the affectionate remembrance of "Lucy Neal," [sic]—and in the melodious moaning of "Uncle Ned," that goes directly to the heart, and makes Italian trills seem tame . . .²⁸

Missourians could not have been far different from the rest of the American population, which so wholeheartedly delighted in the antics of Brudder Bones.

²⁷*Lexington Weekly Express*, September 3, 1859.

²⁸*Jefferson City Jefferson Inquirer*, May 29, 1852.

CHARLES D. DRAKE AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1865

BY DAVID D. MARCH*

The constitution of the state of Missouri adopted in 1865 was often called "Drake's Constitution." Its enemies, and there were many, referred to it as the "Draconian Code."¹ Both its proponents and opponents recognized that the guiding hand in the framing and adoption of the constitution was that of Charles D. Drake of St. Louis. Even a casual survey of the proceedings of the state convention of 1865 shows that Drake richly deserved to have his name associated with the document.

Charles D. Drake, son of the famous Dr. Daniel Drake of Ohio, came to St. Louis in 1834 to begin the practice of law.² After an unsuccessful experience in the collection of accounts for eastern firms doing business with St. Louis merchants,³ and an even less remunerative participation in Whig politics during the 1840's,⁴ Drake eventually achieved recognition as an able lawyer and a crusader of no mean ability. In 1854 his *A Treatise on the Law of Suits by Attachment in the United States* was published and soon became a standard work on the subject.⁵ The Democrats of St. Louis elected him to the General Assembly in 1858 where, unfortunately, Drake succeeded only in alienating his colleagues by his overbearing and egotistical manner, and in incurring the enmity of the Germans in St. Louis by attacking and attempting to prohibit by law certain social activities on Sundays in which they customarily engaged.⁶

When the clouds of secession and civil war darkened temporarily the roseate picture of Missouri's future, Drake contributed to the Union cause by rationalizing in public speeches and in the newspapers the position most Missourians wished to take on the question of

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¹The epithet referred specifically to the disfranchisement provisions in the constitution.

²Charles D. Drake, *Autobiography of Charles D. Drake, MS*, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., p. 469.

³*Ibid.*, p. 523.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 585.

⁵Charles D. Drake, *A Treatise on the Law of Suits by Attachment in the United States* (Boston, Little Brown, 1864), preface to the third edition, p. 5.

⁶*Tri-Weekly Missouri Republican* (St. Louis), December 2, 1859.

secession, viz., continued adherence to the Union. As a member of the General Assembly Drake had been a bitter opponent of abolition doctrines and "Black Republicanism,"⁹ but this predilection for slavery did not cause him to waver in his devotion to the Union. Beginning in the latter part of 1861, his attitude toward slavery changed progressively from defense of the institution of slavery to toleration of slave labor but not the institution, to gradual emancipation, and finally to immediate emancipation, culminating in the opinion that only traitors opposed immediate and unconditional freedom for the slaves.¹⁰ Because of such views, augmented by a crusading spirit and an overweening desire for recognition, Drake became the most prominent of the Radical spokesmen in Missouri. He drew national attention to himself and the Radical movement when he led the famous Committee of Seventy to Washington in the fall of 1863 in a vain attempt to get President Lincoln to abandon administration support of Missouri's provisional government headed by Hamilton R. Gamble.¹¹

Public sentiment favoring the immediate abolition of slavery and demanding the chastisement of secessionists grew rapidly during the latter part of the war. Early in 1864 the General Assembly, reflecting public dissatisfaction with the gradual emancipation ordinance adopted in 1863,¹² called for the election of delegates to a state convention to consider: (1) amendments to the Constitution of 1820 necessary for the emancipation of slaves; (2) amendments necessary "to preserve in purity the elective franchise to loyal citizens"; and (3) "such other amendments as may be by them deemed essential to the promotion of the public good."¹³ In the sweeping Radical victory in November, 1864, the voters of Missouri not only approved the calling of a convention, but also elected Radicals to approximately three-fourths of the convention seats. Drake, one of twenty candidates for the ten seats to which St. Louis was entitled, was elected easily despite some German opposition.¹⁴

⁹*Ibid.* In his autobiography, written almost thirty years later, Drake reluctantly admitted that in 1860 he had been a pronounced adversary of abolition doctrines. Drake, *Autobiography, MS.*, p. 693.

¹⁰Charles D. Drake, *Union and Anti-Slavery Speeches Delivered during the Rebellion* (Cincinnati, Applegate, 1864), passim.

¹¹Walter B. Stevens, "Lincoln and Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review*, X (January, 1916), 63-119.

¹²*Proceedings of the Missouri State Convention Held in Jefferson City, June, 1863* (St. Louis, Knapp & Co., 1863), pp. 367-68.

¹³*Laws of the State of Missouri Passed at the Adjourned Session of the Twenty-Second General Assembly* (Jefferson City, Curry, 1864), pp. 24-26.

¹⁴*Tri-Weekly Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), December 2, 1864.

On January 6, 1865, the delegates assembled in the Mercantile Library building in St. Louis. Arnold Krekel of St. Charles was elected president of the convention and Drake was chosen vice-president. Few of the sixty-six delegates were known outside of their local communities, the great majority being farmers and small town lawyers, doctors, and merchants. Drake recalled that the delegates were almost without exception "sensible, upright, and worthy men, but only a very small number of them had ever had experience in lawmaking," and that few of the rural delegates could have written a single section that would have met the approval of "able legal minds."¹²

It was clear from the first days of the convention that a sufficient number of Radicals looked to Drake for leadership to enable him to exercise a predominate influence in the proceedings. Drake was well known over the state as a lawyer. His fight against the "forces of evil" in the General Assembly had probably found favor among rural people. Moreover, during the Radical campaigns Drake had traveled over the state and into rural communities to address mass meetings in which he had protested passionately against the "bogus" emancipation ordinance of 1863 and attacked the Gamble administration for what the Radicals called a sympathetic attitude toward rebels. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that delegates who found themselves in unfamiliar surroundings and engaged in work for which they were not well prepared tended to follow Drake's lead. On every crucial roll call during the life of the convention the farmers and small town mechanics, almost without exception, voted with Drake.¹³

Drake's paramount influence in the convention was due also to his industry. Although he was not in good health at the time, Drake prepared diligently for the work he hoped to accomplish. He studied carefully the Missouri Constitution of 1820 and examined closely the constitutions of other states, particularly the constitution that had been recently adopted in Maryland. Before the convention convened, he had written a draft of a new constitution for Missouri and had made plans for the adoption of its essential provisions by the delegates.¹⁴

¹²*Journal of the Missouri State Convention, Held at the City of St. Louis, January 6, April 10, 1865* (St. Louis, *Missouri Democrat*, 1865), pp. 3-4, 6, 9; Drake, *Autobiography*, MS., p. 1055.

¹³*State Convention Journal, 1865*, pp. 90, 100, 247. Rural delegates refused to follow Drake in his attempt to change the basis of representation for the House of Representatives from the counties to one hundred districts of equal population. This would have reduced rural strength in the House.

¹⁴Drake, *Autobiography*, MS., pp. 1054-55.

During the sessions of the convention Drake was vice-president, chairman of the committee on the legislative department, chairman of the revising committee and the enrolling committee, a member of a special committee on the elective franchise, and a member of the committee on boundaries.¹⁸ In addition, he did a prodigious amount of work on the convention floor and in the committee of the whole. Drake was absent only two of the seventy-eight days in which the convention was in session, and those absences were due to illness. It was he who planned the strategy that enabled the convention to complete its work in the face of much criticism both within and without the convention halls.

Drake's ability and industry, however, did not make him a popular man. He was a driver, not a leader; and his strong convictions and seeming confidence in his own infallibility were often irritating to his friends as well as to his enemies. It was not unusual for him to insist upon the adoption of his particular phraseology in a proposed section of an article, even though such obstinacy wounded the feelings of friends. He frequently offended delegates for no good reason by his cantankerous disposition and overbearing manner.¹⁹

The St. Louis *Daily Dispatch* carried the following item about Drake and the convention which is not far from the impression that may be gleaned from the debates:

It may be broadly stated that C. D. Drake is the most conspicuous member of the convention. His friends insist that he is, by all odds, the ablest. In debate he is a formidable antagonist. With a deep personal interest in the work of the convention, and with his habits of diligent and patient investigation, he is always ready to speak intelligently, and generally exhaustively, on whatever subject, from the disfranchisement of rebels to a point of order that may be brought up. It is difficult to take him by surprise . . . He pursues his object with inflexible perseverance, going straight forward like a mad dog looking neither to the right nor left.

He is dogmatical and not infrequently overbearing; and these traits have arrayed against him enemies in a body in which at the outset he was the admitted leader and teacher.²⁰

In so far as the abolition of slavery and the crushing of the rebellion were concerned, the members of the convention, if not of one mind, were seeking the same goals. But on matters outside of these, wide differences of opinion existed. Hence, in order to secure a

¹⁸*State Convention Journal*, 1865, pp. 15, 19, 224, 244.

¹⁹*Daily Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), February 24, 1865; *Tri-Weekly Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), March 17, 1865.

²⁰*St. Louis Daily Dispatch*, March 4, 1865.

maximum affirmative vote on the emancipation ordinance all proposed amendments were voted down and a short, clear-cut measure abolishing slavery in Missouri was passed on January 11, 1865, with only four votes against it.²⁰ Three of the negative votes were cast by the "Conservative Triumvirate," Samuel A. Gilbert of Platte County, Thomas B. Harris of Callaway, and William F. Switzler of Boone, delegates from "rebel strongholds" where most Radicals were convinced no loyal man could be found. They were joined by William A. Morton of Clay County. The members of the "Triumvirate" were treated as little better than rebels by the Radicals. None was given an important committee assignment, and proposals offered by any one of them were likely to be quickly tabled. Indeed, the day after the emancipation ordinance was adopted a committee was appointed to inquire into the loyalty of members of the convention. This committee did what was expected of it by bringing in a report which led the convention to declare Harris' seat vacant on the grounds that the delegate from Callaway had perjured himself when he took the oath required of all members that he had always opposed the enemies of the United States.²¹

The four negative votes, however, were not against emancipation *per se*, but rather against merely legalizing what to them seemed to be a deplorable condition that had been in existence for several months, without at the same time making provision for the guidance of the freedmen and protection of the whites. Switzler proposed that the convention require the General Assembly to provide for the apprenticeship of all slaves between the ages of twelve and twenty-one,²² while Gilbert cried out during the debate: "In the name of God, if you are going to free negroes, send them from us!"²³ Certainly many people living in counties having a large number of Negroes wanted some plan adopted whereby the freedmen could adjust themselves gradually to their new condition. Many considered apprenticeship laws to be the best solution to the problem, just as Drake had in 1863.²⁴

But all of the arguments against immediate and unconditional emancipation had been heard throughout the preceding two years. Those years of controversy had served to confirm the Radicals in the belief that men who advocated anything less than absolute and un-

²⁰*State Convention Journal*, 1865, p. 26.

²¹*Ibid.*, pp. 28, 131.

²²*Ibid.*, p. 25.

²³*Daily Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), January 13, 1865.

²⁴*Missouri State Convention Proceedings*, 1863, p. 20.

qualified freedom for Negroes were scheming to keep slavery in fact, if not in name. Moreover, the experience of the border state of Maryland, which had been wrestling with problems similar to those in Missouri, was cited by Drake as an illustration of the tenacity of slaveholders. It had been necessary, he said, for the Federal government to intervene in Maryland to prevent former slaveholders from flocking to the Orphans' Courts to have Negroes apprenticed to them.²⁴ Consequently, Drake offered a resolution, which the convention adopted as an ordinance, prohibiting any authority from apprenticing or binding for service any emancipated person, except in pursuance of such laws as the General Assembly might enact.²⁵ In addition, a resolution offered by William S. Holland of Henry County which forbade the General Assembly to compensate former slave owners for the loss of their property was later incorporated in the fourth article of the Constitution of 1865.²⁶

Neither the act of the legislature providing for the convention nor anything said during the campaign for delegates indicated that the General Assembly or the people expected the convention to make an extensive revision of the Constitution of 1820. Indeed, Drake himself may have gone to Jefferson City previously, when the legislature was considering the bill, in a vain attempt to obtain express authorization for drafting a new constitution.²⁷ In any case, he was determined to take advantage of the clause which authorized the convention to consider amendments which the delegates deemed "essential to the promotion of the public good,"²⁸ and a sufficient number of Radical delegates were willing to support Drake, or at least acquiesce in his plans as they unfolded.

The convention had been in session thirty-two days before Drake formally moved that the Constitution of 1820 be revised.²⁹ Until then it had accomplished little more than the adoption of the emancipation ordinance. Meanwhile, Drake had been laying the groundwork for his revision motion. Immediately after the convention had organized, he had moved the appointment of eleven committees to "examine the

²⁴*Daily Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), January 13, 1865.

²⁵*State Convention Journal*, 1865, pp. 25, 27-28, 282.

²⁶*Daily Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), January 18, 1865; *Constitution of the State of Missouri, as Revised, Amended, and Adopted in Convention, Begun and Held at the City of Saint Louis On the Sixth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five* (Jefferson City, 1865), Article IV, Section 29.

²⁷*Missouri Statesman* (Columbia), May 5, 1865.

²⁸*The North Missourian* (Gallatin), December 1, 1864; March 16, 1865; Drake, *Autobiography*, MS., p. 1048.

²⁹*State Convention Journal*, 1865, p. 80.

parts of the present Constitution . . . and report to the Convention such amendments thereof as they may consider expedient."³⁰ The adoption of this motion implied, at least to Drake, that the constitution was to be subjected to thorough revision by amendment.³¹ Drake, as chairman of the committee on the legislative department, had presented a report on the seventh day that contemplated an almost complete revision of the articles on the declaration of rights and the legislative department in the constitution.³²

Drake anticipated a demand by persons within and without the convention that the delegates confine their work to the emancipation of slaves and the disfranchisement of those who had aided the Confederacy. Hence, his strategy was to oppose the adoption of special ordinances and to insist that they be presented as integral parts of revised articles of the constitution. He was even somewhat reluctant to free the slaves by ordinance. When that was done, he knew that if an ordinance disfranchising so-called rebels were also passed, the demand that the convention adjourn *sine die* would have been almost irresistible. For that reason no such ordinance was passed. Instead disfranchisement provisions were placed in the revised constitution. This procedure made it necessary for the convention to adopt the dubious device of applying the disqualifying clauses in the proposed constitution to determine the eligibility of persons to participate in the ratifying process.³³ At an other time Drake succeeded in postponing for three weeks the adoption of a proposal to declare vacant by ordinance the offices of judges and clerks of all courts of record, county recorders, and circuit attorneys.³⁴

The question arises as to why Drake and most of the Radical delegates wished to revise the Constitution of 1820 so as actually to write a new one. The answer can be found in the tendency of the Radicals to distrust the General Assembly and in their fear that the Radical program would in some manner be sabotaged. They professed to believe, for example, that a mere declaration by ordinance that Negroes could no longer be held as slaves was not enough. There were various ways by which Negroes could be held in virtual slavery unless precautions were taken to protect them in their new

³⁰State Convention Journal, 1865, p. 14.

³¹Drake, *Autobiography*, MS., p. 1061.

³²State Convention Journal, 1865, pp. 30-39.

³³Constitution of the State of Missouri, 1865, Article XIII, Section 6.

³⁴The office of sheriff was added before the ordinance was adopted. *State Convention Journal*, 1865, pp. 109, 159.

freedom. Hence, safeguards should be "nailed down" in a constitution, or as Drake said:

We intend to erect a wall and a barrier, in the shape of a constitution that shall be as high as the eternal heavens, deep down as the very center of the earth, so that they [Conservatives] shall neither climb over it nor dig under it, and as thick as the whole territory of Missouri so that they shall never batter it down nor pierce through it; and never shall put upon the colored race the disqualifications which have borne them down in times past.⁵⁵

At Drake's instigation or with his support the convention made approval by the people an integral part of the amending process;⁵⁶ sought to limit the enactment of special laws;⁵⁷ forbade the creation of corporations by special acts, except for municipal purposes;⁵⁸ placed procedural restrictions on the legislature;⁵⁹ and endeavored to protect the credit of the state and the interests of those who owned state bonds.⁶⁰

For these ends, and perhaps for others of less importance, most of the Radicals chose to interpret the convention call as a mandate for an extensive revision of the constitution, despite considerable opposition by those who thought that the convention was attempting to go far beyond anything the people had authorized. The most trouble was caused by the Germans who, although eager to abolish slavery and protect the freedmen, did not like the position of leadership which Drake had assumed. German opposition to him had never been far below the surface, for they did not forget his former Know-Nothing Sympathies and his anti-German speeches in the General Assembly.

The first of a series of attacks on Drake occurred when he presented his draft of a "Declaration of Rights" which contained the statement that no one could be molested because of his religious persuasion or practice "unless under the color of religion, he . . . infringe the laws of morality . . ."⁶¹ This, said German spokesmen, was a clear manifestation of Drake's spirit of intolerance and puritanical notions. "Mr. Drake's views are well enough known," commented the *Anzeiger* of St. Louis. "He has been all his life a religious

⁵⁵*Tri-Weekly Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), January 20, 1865.

⁵⁶*Constitution of the State of Missouri, 1865*, Article XII.

⁵⁷*Ibid.*, Article IV, Section 27.

⁵⁸*Ibid.*, Article VIII, Section 4.

⁵⁹*Ibid.*, Article IV, Sections 23-25, 32.

⁶⁰*Ibid.*, Article XI, Sections 13-16.

⁶¹*State Convention Journal, 1865*, p. 31.

and political fanatic, and has never concealed his hatred against the German 'Infidels.'"⁴³ Krekel successfully led the move to strike out the offending clause and substitute "... but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness . . ."⁴⁴

Drake's stand against the extension of suffrage rights to aliens did even more to earn the opposition of the Germans than did the charge that he was attempting to insert his own ideas of morality into the organic law of the state. When the proposal was made that every alien who had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States be allowed to vote if he could meet all other qualifications, Drake opposed the resolution. The loyalty of the Germans in Missouri had created a great deal of sentiment in favor of the proposition. Moreover, it was felt that a liberal policy toward aliens would stimulate immigration. Drake accurately predicted that his opposition would be heralded as a malignant assault upon the Germans, and contended that the proposition was a cunning scheme to defeat the work of the convention. Whereupon Isidor Bush of St. Louis asked, "Who would defeat it because of this amendment? The Know-Nothings?"

Drake replied sharply, "I thought that party was dead and buried."

"You are living proof that it is not," retorted Bush.⁴⁵

Opposition to the prolongation of the convention began to be strongly reflected among the delegates by the middle of February. The Conservative Switzler, taking advantage of Drake's running fight with the Germans and the general opinion that the convention was not accomplishing anything, drafted a circular to be signed by the delegates stating their determination to resign and leave the body without a quorum. When almost a score of the members signed the paper, Drake called a caucus of Radical delegates at the home of Chauncey I. Filley. Among those present were several rural delegates who had signed the circular. Drake succeeded in convincing them that they had been duped by disloyalists, and a Radical phalanx was formed around Drake to thwart any further attempts to discredit the convention and to force adjournment *sine die*.⁴⁶

⁴³Quoted in *Tri-Weekly Missouri Republican* (St. Louis), February 1, 1865.

⁴⁴*Constitution of the State of Missouri, 1865*, Article I, Clause 9.

⁴⁵*Tri-Weekly Missouri Republican* (St. Louis), March 27, 1865; *Tri-Weekly Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), March 27, 1865.

⁴⁶Drake, *Autobiography*, MS., p. 1061c; Chauncey I. Filley to Mrs. Nettie Harney Beauregard, November 20, 1917, *Chauncey I. Filley Papers*, Missouri Historical Society Library, St. Louis, Missouri.

In the convention the next day Drake offered the following resolution:

That the people of Missouri, in authorizing, by a majority of more than thirty thousand votes, the holding of this Convention, and in electing the members thereof, in our opinion, intended and expected not only that slavery should be abolished and disloyalists disfranchised, but that the Constitution of this State, framed nearly forty-five years ago, for a slave State of less than seventy thousand inhabitants, should be carefully revised and amended, so as to adapt it to a free State of more than a million of inhabitants . . .⁸⁸

After an extensive debate, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 29 to 19, with 17 delegates absent.⁸⁹ The small affirmative vote served to stimulate, rather than end, the opposition to extensive revision. Bush said later that the resolution was adopted during a day "upon which barn-yard fowls *pair off*. A *Drake* set up the *quack* and there was an attempt to break up the Convention. Several *geese*, mistaking this *drake* for the real *gander*, followed him."⁹⁰ A mass meeting of Germans held at Turner's Hall on February 19 heard Gustavus St. Gemme, delegate from Ste. Genevieve, call for "a spirit that would have the force of a Cromwell and walk up in those halls and dissolve that long Parliament."⁹¹

The Drake forces were able to defeat all attempts to frustrate their determination to write a new constitution that would be in harmony with their conception of the new era into which Missouri was moving. In order to succeed, however, the rules of procedure had to be changed from time to time. When Drake thought that the opposition was trying to discredit the convention by delaying tactics, his forces shortened the time allotted for debate,⁹² and the rule requiring a two-thirds vote to shut off debate was changed to require only a simple majority.⁹³ Toward the end of March, the Drake forces feared that the adoption of the new constitution might be defeated by absenteeism. Consequently, the rule which necessitated an affirmative vote by a majority of the total membership to revise or amend the constitution was changed so as to require the consent of only a majority of those present. Under the new rule the proposed constitu-

⁸⁸*State Convention Journal*, 1865, p. 89.

⁸⁹*Ibid.*, p. 90.

⁹⁰*Tri-Weekly Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), March 1, 1865.

⁹¹*Ibid.*, February 20, 1865.

⁹²*State Convention Journal*, 1865, p. 146.

⁹³*Ibid.*, pp. 142-43.

tion could be adopted by one more than one-fourth of the total number of delegates.⁵³

The minority was vociferous in opposition to Drake's tactics. George Husmann of Gasconade County said that since the minority no longer had any voice at all, those members might as well go home. Drake was accused of cramming his ideas down the throats of the delegates. The convention was being forced to swallow a large dose of "Drake's bitters."⁵⁴ Drake defended the changes in the rules on the grounds that the minority was engaged only in obstructionism, and that if the people did not approve of the work of the convention, they would have an opportunity to vote it down.⁵⁴ The people, of course, did not get a chance to vote on the various parts of the constitution over which there was so much acrimonious debate in the convention.

Lengthy arguments revolved around the question of the rights and privileges of the Negro. Drake was willing to insure Negro equality before the law with whites, but that was about as far as he was willing to go. That he did not believe the Negro equal to the white man was shown by the first clause of the "Declaration of Rights" which paraphrases the Declaration of Independence but substitutes "all men are created equally free" for "all men are created equal."⁵⁵ He believed that educational opportunities for Negroes equal to those for white children should be permitted under the law, but he did not oppose the evident desire of the committee on education to have separate schools established for Negroes and whites.⁵⁶ Drake opposed Negro suffrage at that time on the grounds that the freedmen were not capable of voting wisely, and that to give them the privilege might prove detrimental to their well-being. He argued that freedom and the franchise were not inseparable, noting that without the right to vote the Negro would be as free as a woman, a foreigner, or a minor.⁵⁷

⁵³*Ibid.*, p. 203; *Tri-Weekly Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), March 31, 1865.

⁵⁴The term "Drake's bitters" was appropriated from the name of a tonic advertised by P. H. Drake & Co. Charles D. Drake was not connected with the firm.

⁵⁵*Tri-Weekly Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), March 31, 1865.

⁵⁶*State Convention Journal*, 1865, p. 30.

⁵⁷*Ibid.*, p. 198; *Tri-Weekly Missouri Republican* (St. Louis), February 27, 1865; *Constitution of the State of Missouri*, 1865, Article I, Clause 3.

⁵⁸*Daily Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), February 8, 1865. Drake wished to leave the matter to future action by the people, first in 1870 and again in 1876. After that, if Negroes were still forbidden to vote, the General Assembly could enfranchise them.

Regardless of Drake's personal attitude, expediency demanded that Negro suffrage be postponed until a later date when the question could be resolved with less bitterness. Drake feared that if such a provision were embodied in the constitution, the people would refuse to ratify it. Moreover, it would have been interpreted as bearing out the Conservative charge that the Radicals advocated racial equality. Newspapers, Radical and Conservative, had carried articles purporting to show the physical, mental, and moral superiority of the Caucasian races over the other races, especially the American Negro. Hardly a newspaper had failed to associate Negro suffrage in some illogical way with fancied horrible results of miscegenation.²⁰ Furthermore, the Negro vote was not essential for the Radicals to maintain control of the state if the "purity" of the elective franchise were preserved by the disfranchisement of enough white men. This the Radicals set about doing with a vengeance.

The "iron-clad" or "kucklebur" oath incorporated in the constitution of 1865 became the most notorious part of that instrument. Although David Bonham of Andrew County was chairman of the committee on the elective franchise, Drake was said to have written the entire section on disfranchisement, which was taken in large part from the new constitution of Maryland.²¹ Article Two required that for at least the next six years every voter, officeholder, attorney, clergyman, teacher, and juror take an oath by which he swore that he had never been guilty of committing any one of a long list of disloyal acts.²² Possibly the convention could have dealt with actual secessionists even more sternly without incurring very much criticism from Union men, but the oath was so all-inclusive that many loyal men could not take it with a clear conscience. The difficulty was that loyalty and Radicalism had become synonymous in the minds of many members of the convention. Radical delegates who represented areas of the state where guerilla warfare was both a cause and effect of a deep hatred and distrust were hardly capable of dispassionate judgment. Stories of "rebel" cruelty which were related during the debate aroused some of them to a state that bordered on frenzy. Moreover, men who could recall times in 1861 and 1862 when it was not dis-

²⁰*The North Missourian* (Gallatin), December 15, 1864; *Missouri State Times* (Jefferson City), December 3, 1864; *Daily Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), November 28, 1864.

²¹*Tri-Weekly Missouri Republican* (St. Louis), January 18, 30, 1865.

²²*Constitution of the State of Missouri, 1865*, Article II, Sections 3, 6, 8, 9, 11. Drake opposed including clergymen and religious teachers among those required to take the oath. *Tri-Weekly Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), April 3, 1865.

creet to be militantly loyal were now eager to prove their devotion to the Union by chastising "traitors." Conservatives like Switzler and Gilstrap, along with some German delegates, tried to get the section modified, but Drake and the Radicals would not be denied.⁴¹

The Radicals maintained that persons who had been guilty of the heinous crime of disloyalty had no scruples about committing perjury. Therefore, Drake proposed, and the convention adopted, a section requiring the General Assembly to provide for a complete, uniform and biennial registration of all voters. Persons who declined to take the oath could not register. Moreover, registration officials were to have the power to hear and pass upon all evidence for and against the right of any man to have his vote counted. Thus, a person who had taken the oath and had voted might have his ballot summarily rejected on the grounds that he had sworn falsely.⁴²

Political proscription of Confederate sympathizers was not sufficient punishment in the eyes of some of the Radicals. Eathen A. Holcomb of Chariton County wanted the convention to look into the expediency of taxing secessionists to replace property destroyed or stolen by southern troops and guerilla bands.⁴³ Others would permit the confiscation of property as punishment, not only for treason, but for a felony as well. Drake, was not eager for the convention to countenance confiscation of property other than that held in slaves, succeeded in persuading most of the delegates to agree that treason should be the only crime for which the state could demand forfeiture of estate. However, two witnesses to the overt act were no longer necessary for conviction.⁴⁴ In order to meet the objections of many Radicals that it was virtually impossible to convict Confederate guerillas in some of the counties, a provision was put in the constitution which allowed the state to secure a change of venue for the trial of persons charged with having committed a felony.⁴⁵ On the other hand, Union men who might have been guilty of bushwhacking could not be punished as long as their acts were committed under the military authority of the state or of the United States.⁴⁶

On April 8, 1865, the new constitution was adopted by the convention by a vote of 38 to 13. The affirmative vote was not an indica-

⁴¹*Tri-Weekly Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), January 30, February 3, 1865; *Daily Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), February 6, 1865.

⁴²*Constitution of the State of Missouri, 1865*, Article II, Sections 4, 5.

⁴³*State Convention Journal, 1865*, p. 40.

⁴⁴*Constitution of the State of Missouri, 1865*, Article I, Sections 25, 26; *Tri-Weekly Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), January 25, 27, 1865.

⁴⁵*Constitution of the State of Missouri, 1865*, Article XI, Section 12.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, Section 4.

tion that the document was approved by all thirty-eight. Several members, like Holcomb, voted *aye* on adoption in order to get rid of the convention, but announced they would fight ratification. Some of the members who voted against adoption explained the reasons for their action. Bush said that the convention had exceeded its instructions. Moses Linton, also from St. Louis, said the convention had not stopped at the disfranchisement of rebels, but had also disfranchised loyal men, and that the test oath would tear ministers from the pulpits and teachers from the classrooms. "May God and his good angels save us from this atrocious Constitution," were his concluding words. Husmann and a few other Germans opposed adoption because Negroes were not given equal political rights with white men.⁷⁷

Some doubt existed during most of the life of the convention whether all of its work, a part of its work, or nothing at all should be submitted to the people. Many Germans believed quite correctly that Drake saw no necessity to provide for a popular referendum on the constitution. He believed this convention had as much authority as other conventions held since 1860, whose work was not made subject to popular approval.⁷⁸ Nevertheless, Drake feared that if he opposed the move to require the approval of the people before the proposed constitution could go into effect, he would be defeated. Should that have happened, his position in the campaign would have been seriously weakened.⁷⁹ Therefore, Drake offered no objection when it was finally decided to submit the document to the people on June 6, 1865. Instead, he turned his attention to the means of insuring, in so far as possible, victory in the campaign for ratification.

⁷⁷*Tri-Weekly Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), April 10, 1865.

⁷⁸Drake, *Autobiography*, MS., p. 1065.

⁷⁹*Ibid.*, p. 1066.

CHEROKEE "TRAIL OF TEARS" ROADSIDE PARK DEDICATED

Cherokee Trail Roadside Park, thirteen miles south of Farmington on U. S. Highway 61, was dedicated at ceremonies held Sunday, October 5. Sponsored by the Farmington Council of Garden Clubs as a Blue Star Memorial, the park was presented to the state by Mrs. Edward Moran, president of the council, and was accepted by Harris D. Rodgers, chairman of the Missouri State Highway Commission. Highway commissioner J. C. Harlin also made remarks. Floyd C. Sayers and Dean Wilson of the Highway Department introduced members of the department who were present.

The function, with Mrs. J. E. Klein as chairman of the committee and Taylor Smith, Jr., as master of ceremonies, began with a basket luncheon in Long Memorial Hall, Farmington. After the invocation by the Rev. Elbert C. Cole, Mrs. Otho S. Edgington, Southeast Missouri Regional director of Garden Clubs, called the assembled group to order, and greetings were given by Mrs. W. J. Hedley, first vice-president of the Missouri State Federation of Garden Clubs. Floyd C. Shoemaker gave the principal address of the afternoon on "The Cherokee 'Trail of Tears' across Missouri." Mrs. Kossuth C. Weber then introduced the St. Joseph Lead Company officials who were present and thanked the company for the gift of the land on which the park is located.

The ceremonies continued with the pledge of allegiance to the flag, led by Dr. A. A. Reed, commander of American Legion Post No. 416. Because of rain the actual unveiling of the Blue Star Memorial marker in the park could not be carried out but instead, Miss Cora Muench, state chairman of the Blue Star Memorial program, held a mock unveiling in Long Hall. Mrs. Fred Mauntel, president of the State Federation of Garden Clubs, dedicated the marker *in absentia*, and a response was given by Harry Meaders, state commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The ceremonies closed with a dedication prayer by the Rev. Cole.

The story connected with the park and the Cherokees "Trail of Tears," as given in Mr. Shoemaker's address, follows:

THE CHEROKEE "TRAIL OF TEARS" ACROSS MISSOURI

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER

It is most appropriate that this memorial is being dedicated today, in the 115th anniversary year of the tragic Cherokee trek across

our state. And we can take pride in knowing that we have erected a monument to the memory of that courageous band of Americans who had every reason to recall their Trail of Tears with sorrow and bitterness.

The Cherokees were once the largest and most important single Indian tribe in the southeastern United States, living in the beautiful mountain areas of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. When white settlers came into that country in the early 1800's, they found it already occupied by a home-loving people who had been there from time immemorial. It was a good and beautiful land, and the white men wanted it. From time to time they passed laws to expel the Indians, or made so-called treaties with Indian leaders who did not comprehend their meaning. But the Cherokees could not be driven from their homes so easily. In 1820 they adopted a form of government patterned after that of the whites and in 1827 established themselves under a constitution as the Cherokee Nation. They were voters in their own democracy.

Removal of the Indians to west of the Mississippi River was urged in press and forum after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 as the solution to the Indian problem east of the river. Indian removal throughout the United States was operated for some years in a haphazard manner, but it became established as a national policy when General Andrew Jackson was elected President. He was a strong exponent of removal and sent agents over the country to make treaties with the Indians. Indians were called into council meetings and plied with food and whiskey. With threats, bribes, and argument the agents induced the chiefs to agree to the white man's treaty terms.

The great mass expulsion of human beings which took place in the United States under the official Indian removal programs in the first half of the 19th century has scarcely been equalled anywhere in the world in modern times outside the war-torn nations of Europe. Sixty thousand civilized Americans—that many from the southern Indian tribes alone—were forcibly torn from their homes and property and sent packing off to a no-man's land that nobody else wanted.

Removal was accomplished fairly easily in the north among the weaker tribes, but the southern Indians, and especially the Cherokees, lived on a cultural level equal to that of the frontier white settlers in the same territory. They were not Indians as we think of them, living in teepees and hunting buffalo with a bow and arrow. The Cherokees were far advanced in learning and culture. Their great leader, Sequoyah, in 1821 had invented an alphabet-like table of char-

acters for the syllables in their language, had even published a weekly newspaper in the Cherokee language, and soon thousands had learned to read and write in their own tongue.

The Cherokees lived not so much tribally, but as established home owners on prosperous farms. Many had intermarried with their white neighbors. They sent their children to missionary schools and followed the Christian faith. Some were wealthy by the standards of the frontier.

Cherokees built mills and roads and engaged in commerce. They were at home in the pioneer communities of their day. If some of them gambled and drank, that, too, was a part of the civilization they copied.

The Cherokees were people of achievement, who knew their rights through prior possession and through agreements with the national government, and they strongly resisted aggression by the whites.

Perhaps they could have held out—we'll never know—but the Cherokees were fatally cursed with that ancient evil that has caused trouble for so many of our human family—gold. Suddenly, unexpectedly, someone discovered gold on the Cherokee lands in Georgia, and the white men turned with a new, greedy determination to the job of grabbing those lands for themselves.

The state of Georgia and the federal government cooperated in passing laws and in carrying out expulsion orders to re-settle the Cherokees on new lands in the present state of Oklahoma.

Some of the ancient chieftains who had fought by the side of General Jackson in bygone wars were puzzled and hurt that as President he had turned against them. They could not understand their betrayal, for it was entirely unprovoked. They were not thieves or lawless raiders, but peaceable, home-loving citizens who asked only to be left alone. It was their misfortune to become the innocent victims of the white man's greed; since they owned land and possessions and mineral wealth that the whites wanted, those were taken from them.

Grant Foreman, in his scholarly book, *Indian Removal*, on which these remarks are based, says that Congress apparently never appreciated the magnitude of the job of forcibly uprooting and moving thousands of human beings. The officials did not understand the tremendous responsibility which they held for the lives of men, women, and children in their charge. They embarked on an entirely new

kind of enterprise with a total lack of experience and inadequate preparation.

The government appointed a horde of political incompetents to places of authority, and their mismanagement resulted in even greater suffering than would have resulted from circumstances already cruel. Civilian personnel and even contractors trying to make a profit could have prevented much of the suffering, but did not, through either ignorance or avarice.

One saving grace in the whole sorrowful story is the record of the army officers and soldiers in the field who did their unwelcome duties in removing the Cherokees as sympathetically as they could with the provisions made by their superiors.

Many Cherokees were seized in their homes or fields and forced into stockades where they were kept until ready to be removed. Often bands of lawless white men followed and looted the well-furnished houses of the Indians in search of pillage, and many an Indian turning for a farewell look saw his house going up in flames.

The tragedy was the greater for the Cherokees, who loved their lands, their homes, their friends, with a passionate attachment that few white people either understood or respected. Far more than the whites, they were rooted in the land, for the white Americans of that day were chronically on the move. Their simple possessions filled their lives, and their loss was cataclysmic. We today cannot fully realize the desolating grief that overwhelmed the Cherokees when they were compelled to leave behind forever all they held dear and begin the long, miserable journey toward the West which they called the Trail of Tears.

Small parties of Cherokees were leaving Georgia from time to time as early as 1829 and 1830, voluntarily or under the guidance of government agents—most of them going by river boats down the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi and then up the Arkansas to their new homes. The river journey was difficult enough, but was nothing compared to the long, agonizing march overland.

We are most interested in the emigrating party of 365 persons that came through Missouri in November and December of 1837. This was the first large party to make the journey overland, and they were routed by way of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois through this state.

This group set out from the Cherokee Agency in the middle of October, 1837. The old men, women, and children rode in wagons along with what household belongings they had salvaged, while other

men walked or rode horseback, sometimes hunting for small game along the way to supplement the meager government food rations. Army officers rode along the line and guarded the rear to prevent the Indians from breaking away and returning to their old haunts.

Fortunately, the official government conductor of the party kept a journal of the trip that gives us a good picture of its progress. In his journal he tells us how the wagon train crossed the Tennessee River and then, with great difficulty, the Cumberland Mountains. He tells of the camps they made and of the issuing of rations of cornmeal and bacon and fodder. And then on the twenty-fifth of October, he entered in the journal the first of many such pitiful notations, when he wrote simply "buried Andrew's child."

The party passed through Murfreesborough and crossed the Cumberland River on the toll-bridge at Nashville, averaging twelve to sixteen miles a day.

On November 8, Cannon and another man remained behind to bury an Indian child, while James Starr and his wife left the party with two carry-alls to bring three of their children who were too sick to travel, with instructions to overtake the group as soon as possible without endangering the lives of the young ones.

The emigrants camped near Clear Creek in the Mississippi River bottom. It was on November 12, 1837, that the Cherokees began crossing the Mississippi River into Missouri, but high winds held up their progress, and it was not until the fourteenth day that they were all across. Three more families were left behind in Missouri on account of sickness, with instructions to catch up when they could. Let us hope that those Cherokee parents found someone in this strange land of Missouri who extended a portion of kindness to them in their time of trouble.

The party passed through Jackson, Missouri, and then "encamped at Widow Roberts on the road via Farmington," very near where we are standing this afternoon. Conductor Cannon made the notation that a considerable number of the Cherokees became drunk after obtaining liquor in Farmington, and that he had to get out of bed at midnight to quell the disorder. Several, perhaps complaining of hangovers, refused to march the next morning. This occasion at Farmington is the only incident of slightly comic relief that we find in the whole sad story of the Cherokee journey across Missouri. They were soon on their way again, going through Caledonia in Washington County, and passing the next day through the lead mines or Courtois diggings, before encamping for a day to repair wagons,

shoe horses, and wash. There the families left behind were able at last to catch up with the others.

Much illness had already developed among the emigrants by the time they crossed the Mississippi River, caused partly by the unwholesome stagnant water in Illinois, and partly by their intemperate eating of grapes along the way, which brought on violent attacks of dysentery. Nearly all the wagon drivers were ill. Finally, on the twenty-fifth of November, when sixty of the Cherokees became too ill to travel any longer, the physician with the party called a halt. The most seriously ill were sheltered in a Missouri schoolhouse, where the doctor treated them for about ten days. Four persons died there.

They were under way again as soon as the sickness had abated some, though there was not enough room in the wagons for all the invalids. On December 5 they camped on the Meramec River, and were plagued with rains, broken wagons, and rough country before they reached camp at Waynesville. They buried Nancy Bigbear's grandchild, and they camped on the Gasconade on December 10, and reached James fork of White River on the fourteenth. A child was born to the wife of James Starr that night.

The Cherokees passed through Springfield the sixteenth and buried two more comrades. By then it was snowing and sickness was increasing, and they buried another before evening. They stayed in camp several days to care for the ill and to wait for medicines to be brought from Springfield. There followed more long hard days of travel through southwestern Missouri in which still more of the suffering Indians died.

The day after Christmas they arrived at Cane Hill, Arkansas, and in another day or so they reached at last the land that was to be theirs, when they "halted at Mr. Beans in the Cherokee Nation west." There the exhausted Indians refused to move farther and went into camp to minister to their sick. Conductor Cannon turned the party over to the authority of Lieutenant Van Horne, and his journal ended.

Fifteen people had died on that long and terrible march—eleven of them children, eight of those children infants under two years of age. A scattering of tiny graves marked the Trail of Tears across Missouri.

And so ended the first of the most tragic overland migrations that America has known. It is fitting that this memorial to a courageous people has been erected today on the historic ground of southeast Missouri, the earliest settled section of our state.

The blood of the Cherokees makes that ground the more hallowed. The marker which you have placed here will serve as a reminder to highway travelers that less fortunate men came this way long before them, and that they themselves tread the cradle-land of Missouri's rich historical heritage.



The six illustrated "This Week in Missouri History" articles presented in this issue have had statewide newspaper circulation during the past quarter. We are printing them here for *Review* readers who may not have seen them in their local papers.

The Society's "This Week" historical sketches have been popular with Missouri newspaper readers since 1925. Beginning with the new illustrated series in 1951 they have been reprinted in the *Review*, and this group of six rounds out those released to editors during 1952.

Miss Jean Brand compiled the articles, under my editorship, from reference sources and publications in the Society library and handled the illustration.

Many different sources were combed to find the picture best suited to each article. The livestock exhibition was sketched for *Gleason's Pictorial* in 1851, while the corn-husking party appeared in *Scribner's Monthly* in 1874. Both the New Madrid earthquake and the French celebrants came from Henry Howe's *The Great West*, published in 1851. "Wild Geese" is from the Society's collection of woodcuts by Fred Geary. An artist for *Harper's Weekly* made the drawing of the prairie fire for their issue of February 28, 1874.

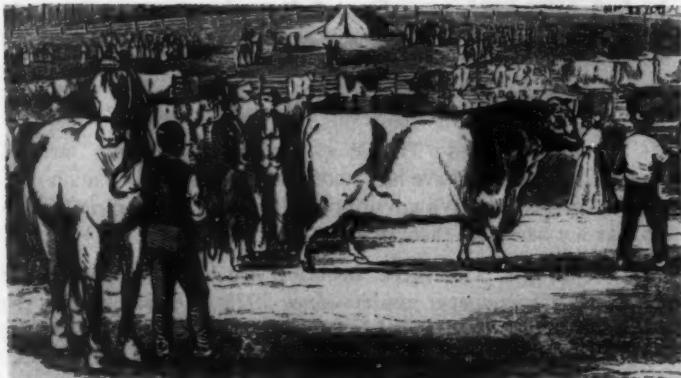
There are references at the end of each article for those who may wish to read more about the subject.

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER since 1915 has been secretary and librarian of the Society and editor of the *Missouri Historical Review*.

FIRST STATE FAIR AT BOONVILLE*Released October 2, 1952*

Missourians brought the very best products of their farms and households to exhibit at the first state fair, which opened at Boonville October 3, 1853.

The fair was sponsored by the Missouri State Agricultural Society, created by the General Assembly in February, 1853, for the purpose of advancing agriculture and holding exhibits and fairs. The state was to appropriate \$1000 each year for premiums.



MISSOURI FARMERS EXHIBITED their finest livestock at the first state agricultural fair in 1853

People in all sorts of vehicles and on horseback thronged the roads on their way to the fairgrounds on opening day. Women wearing their gayest bonnets and most brilliant attire brought preserved fruits, vegetables, dairy products, and flowers to exhibit. Their husbands brought their finest livestock and poultry, and giant pumpkins and cabbages which they had carefully nurtured for the occasion.

During the four days of the fair Missourians also saw displays of agricultural implements and home-manufactured woolen and linen cloth. They inspected their neighbors' exhibits of guineas, peacocks, and Muscovy ducks and saw champion mules, cattle, and horses. They noted the winners of premiums on bread, hams, corn, and tobacco, and possibly wondered at one of the mechanical ex-

hibits—"a rotary fan bedstead, which, upon being wound up before retiring, fans one to sleep, keeping off mosquitoes and flies."

Principal displays came from the central and Missouri River counties. Boone County led in the total number of premiums won. Cooper County topped all others in hog prizes, Howard and Audrain in mules, Callaway on draft and saddle stallions, and Boone County on tobacco.

The fair lasted four days, and estimates placed the attendance on the final two days at 4000. Several sections of hastily erected grandstands collapsed on the closing day, but no one was injured.

This first Missouri state fair was not a financial success; the cost of the grounds and improvements totaled about \$6000, while receipts were only around \$3000. But it was thought that the debt could be paid off and the next year's fair could offer larger premiums.

The state fair as we know it today came into existence in 1901. A law providing for a state fair was passed in 1899, and Sedalia was selected by the State Board of Agriculture as the annual site.

[References: George F. Lemmer, "The Early Agricultural Fairs in Missouri," *Agricultural History*, July, 1943; Wayne C. Neely, *The Agricultural Fair* (New York, 1935); Floyd C. Shoemaker, editor, *Missouri, Day by Day* (Columbia, Mo., 1942-43), II, 220.]

PRAIRIE FIRES A HAZARD OF FRONTIER LIFE

Released October 23, 1952

As late as 1830 Missouri homesteaders were hesitating to leave the timbered river bottoms and venture very far into the prairie counties. They knew one drawback of that rich land was the terrifying danger of the prairie fire.

Coarse grass grew on the prairie, often to a height of eight or ten feet, and in the fall when the grass was killed by frost, there came, as regularly as the seasons, the awe-inspiring spectacle of the prairie fire.

If fanned by a strong wind the flames rose to a height of 20 or 30 feet, presenting an unbroken wall of fire, miles in extent. The roar of the fire could be heard at a great distance, and the wild animals fled before it; antelope and wolf, rabbit and coyote, running side by side, too engrossed in reaching safety to carry on their traditional warfare.

Human families fled, too, when the heavens seemed filled with whirling smoke and sparks, and a rider on a swift horse went galloping from farm to farm with news of danger. During the Cass County fire of 1858 ordinary cow bells were used to ring out the alarm.



SETTLERS BATTLED PRAIRIE FIRES with water-soaked sacks tied to sticks, or plowed strips of earth which the flames could not leap

Men with horses, plows, and all available help rushed into the battle when a prairie fire threatened. Their most common defense method was to build a counter fire, and keeping it under control, burn a strip ahead of the onrushing flames, which were greatly reduced when they reached the barren area. But early Missourians held little hope if the fire were large and the wind high, for a large enough fire could leap burned areas and even creeks and rivers, destroying everything in its path.

Prairie fires were often caused by accident or by lightning, and the Indians were accused of setting them in their attempt to drive out small game for hunting. Sometimes the settlers themselves set fires in an attempt to destroy the tall grass which impeded hunting and traveling.

[References: William G. Bek, translator, "Gottfried Duden's 'Report,' 1824-1827," *Missouri Historical Review*, 12 (July, 1918), 258-60; Wiley Britton, "A Prairie Fire," in "Pioneer Life in Southwest Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review*, 16 (July, 1922), 565; Allen Glenn, *History of Cass County, Missouri* (Topeka, Kan., 1917), pp. 71-72; *History of Andrew and DeKalb Counties, Missouri* (Chicago, 1888), pp. 321-22.]

HUNTERS ONCE FOUND GAME PLENTIFUL IN MISSOURI

Released November 6, 1952



WILD GEESE—A woodcut by Missouri artist Fred Geary

Missourians have not always hunted wild game for sport. Back in the days when most of the men were hunters, some followed the chase the year around. Like Indians in dress and manners, they spent months in the forests living and sleeping in the open air. Settlers hunted food for their families.

Most of the settlers moving into the hinterland of Missouri followed the valleys of the large rivers, where forest game and fur-bearing animals in abundance lived in the stands of timber.

When the wave of settlement spread into the wide prairie lands, the white men, killing for meat and pelts, drove out the larger species of animals or exterminated them.

Black bears were numerous in Missouri until 1831. Buffalo herds which once roamed as far east as the Mississippi, and even panthers, which were fairly common in wooded sections, are long since extinct in Missouri. Indians killed one of the last great concentrations of elk in Holt County in 1841, when 500 were slaughtered, while the antelope once found by settlers as far east as Lawrence, Johnson, and Nodaway counties had disappeared by 1840.

By 1850, farmers had broken up the prairie, drained marshes, and further destroyed the forests, but Missourians still took wild life for granted. Few small boys grew up without knowing how to go out with a gun, perhaps an old flintlock, and bring home "a mess of squirrels." Boys learned to bring down hawks, wild geese, turkeys, eagles, and to shoot foxes, wildcats, coons, opossums, skunks, and deer. When a deer fell, the hunter took off the hide, hung the carcass in a tree to cool, and later salted and dried the meat.

Missouri had few or no laws to protect wildlife until 1874. The first sound and comprehensive game law enacted in the state was passed March 10, 1905, but too late to save the formerly numerous beaver, otter, deer, prairie chickens, and ruffed grouse. Then pub-

lic sentiment shifted from mild concern to genuine alarm over the steady decrease in game. But it was more than thirty years before a constitutional amendment, which took effect July 1, 1937, created the permanent Conservation Commission.

[References: William G. Bek, translator, "Nicholas Heese, German Visitor to Missouri, 1835-1837," *Missouri Historical Review*, 41 (Jan., 1947), 168; Friedrich W. C. Gerstaecker, *Wild Sports of the Far West* (New York, 1854); J. E. Gulnotte, *Twenty Years of Trap Shooting in Missouri* (Kansas City, 1898).]

CORN-HUSKING A SOCIAL OCCASION IN PIONEER DAYS

Released November 20, 1952

Pioneer Missouri farmers did not husk corn on the stalk but hauled it home in a wagon and heaped it by the side of the crib. Then the entire neighborhood was invited to a husking bee, and the host made plans for entertainment and refreshments.

On the appointed evening whole families arrived packed into wagons, on horseback, or afoot.



AT A HUSKING BEE finding an ear of red corn meant a kiss must be forfeited by one of the young ladies

The pile of corn was divided as equally as possible and rails laid across the pile to mark the dividing line. Two expert huskers were selected as captains, and each chose alternately his huskers, men and women. At a signal from the host the contest began, and competition was keen, the object being to see which side could shuck

the most corn in the least time. The men often imbibed of home-distilled whiskey.

Whenever a man husked a red ear of corn he was entitled to a kiss from any one of the girls he chose, and this frequently excited much fuss and scuffle which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss.

When the contest was over and the pile of corn husked and cribbed, the host provided some sort of entertainment, usually a dance. Every community had its fiddler who was much in demand at such gatherings. With this musical accompaniment, jigs and reels were called and executed with much laughter and merriment, while those not dancing stood and watched, talking and joking with other bystanders. Now and then a host was too religious to permit dancing or whiskey, and party games were substituted.

With the widespread use of the "husking peg" after the Civil War, farmers husked corn in the field and left the shuck on the stalk, and the husking bee passed into the realm of social history.

[References: Wiley Britton, "Pioneer Life in Southwest Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review*, 16 (Oct., 1921), 70; Edward Eggleston, "The Corn-Shucking," *The Circuit Rider* (New York, 1875); Monas N. Squires, "Merry-Making in Missouri in the Old Days," *Missouri Historical Review*, 28 (Jan., 1934), 96; Robert S. Withers, "The Pioneer's First Corn Crop," *Missouri Historical Review*, 46 (Oct., 1951), 43.]

NEW MADRID EARTHQUAKE TERRIFIED MISSOURIANS IN 1811

Released December 11, 1952



INHABITANTS FLED their toppling houses at New Madrid when the earthquake struck in 1811.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of December 16, 1811, pioneer Missourians were startled out of their sleep by the first shock of the New Madrid earthquake.

It was the beginning of a series of shocks that went on for more than a year and it was so intense that only the sparse settlement of southeast Missouri and the adjoining Tennessee - Kentucky area prevented this earthquake from being the most terrible yet known in America.

Eye-witnesses reported the horror of that night. A noise like thunder preceded the first violent

quake, and then the air was saturated with a sulphurous vapor and the night made loud with the cries of fowls and animals, the cracking of trees, and the surging torrent of the Mississippi, which, it is recorded, was caused to run backward for a moment by the upheaval, and then came rushing down in waves thirty feet high.

Terrified inhabitants fled from their creaking houses with teams and provisions and camped on the high ground at Tywappity Hill some thirty miles north of New Madrid.

In the thirteen weeks after the first shock, 1,874 less severe tremors were recorded, with violent quakes on January 23 and February 7, 1812. Eight of these shocks were of the first order of intensity, each having behind it fifteen times as much energy as the San Francisco tremor of 1906. During that winter the earth at New Madrid was seldom still and sometimes rolled like a sea. Great cracks and holes appeared in the ground, forests sank and were flooded, old lakes were drained and new lakes made within an hour.

When New Madrid settled down in the spring the earth's crust had shifted so that the government had to resurvey one million acres. Several lives had been lost on the river. Many family dwellings were destroyed and much land rendered untillable by the earthquakes, but within three months most of the fugitives had straggled back home to take up the business of normal living again. They bridged crevasses in the ground with felled trees and carried on their work and play as usual, learning to disregard the slight earth tremors which as late as 1816 could still be felt almost weekly at New Madrid.

[References: Garland C. Broadhead, "New Madrid Earthquake," *The American Geologist*, August, 1902; Timothy Dudley, "The Earthquake of 1811 at New Madrid, Missouri," *Smithsonian Institution Annual Report*, 1858; Myron L. Fuller, *The New Madrid Earthquake* (Washington, 1912); "History of a Missouri Earthquake," *The Family Magazine* (Cincinnati, 1839); Floyd C. Shoemaker, editor, *Missouri, Day by Day* (Columbia, Mo., 1942-43), 2, 434.]

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN EARLY MISSOURI

Released December 25, 1952

Old time New Year celebrations in Missouri varied according to what part of Europe the village settlers came from, or whether it was convenient for them to celebrate at all.

New Year festivities did not take hold at once in the small frontier settlements, but in the larger communities the settlers ushered in the new year with the same celebrations they had held in

the East before their migration. Many of them observed Watch Night and in some places New Year's was "visiting day."



FRENCH SETTLERS IN MISSOURI sang and danced from house to house on New Year's Day calls

French towns kept up the customs of the old country. Soon after nightfall each New Year's eve, masked young men in fantastic costumes met, tuned up, and began a singing tour of the village. At each house the young men first sang the traditional old French song "*La Guignolée*" to *le maitre et la maitresse*. Then the serenaders held out their baskets to collect gifts of food—such as maple syrup, coffee, eggs, flour—from the householders. This was the signal for the singers to begin their "rag-dance," and singing and dancing they progressed to the next house.

The gifts of food usually went for the feast of the Epiphany, or Twelfth Night.

At dawn on New Year's day everyone went to mass and afterwards the young people knelt to receive annual blessings from their parents. During the rest of the day, the settlers visited and exchanged good wishes. Children called upon their god-parents to receive the usual New Year's gifts. An evening ball climaxed the day's festivities.

For the slaves of early Missouri, New Year's marked the end of the Christmas vacation. If slaves wanted to go away from home during the holidays, they were given passes, but these expired on

New Year's morning. Traditionally too, slaves did no work while the Christmas back-log burned in the fireplace, unless they were paid.

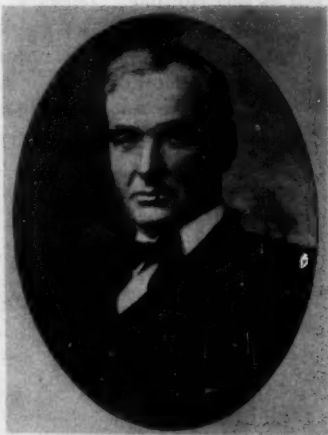
[References: Dorothy Penn, "The French in the Valley," Part 3, *Missouri Historical Review*, 40 (April, 1946), 425; Wilson Primm, "New Year's Day in the Olden Time in St. Louis," *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, 2, No. 1; Floyd C. Shoemaker, editor, *Missouri, Day by Day* (Columbia, Mo., 1942-43), I, 1.]

A BIT OF WESTON, MISSOURI, HISTORY

PART II

BY E. W. HOWE¹

There was a great deal of fighting in Weston in the early days; fist fighting as a rule, as knives and pistols were frowned upon. It was no uncommon thing in the flush times to see five or six fist fights in progress at the same time; two men would become engaged, and their friends would take it up. Fist fighting is very rare now, but it was very common in the early days of Weston. When a citizen had a grievance against a man, he took it out of his hide at the first opportunity, providing he was able. There were a number of noted scrappers in the town; Uncle John Woods himself was somewhat of a dead game sport when in his prime, and until a few weeks ago, his son was city marshal. The city marshal of a small town is always selected because he is not afraid.



E. W. HOWE

*Courtesy of Crane and Company,
Topeka, Kansas*

Fist fighting was so common in the early days that it attracted little attention. When a party of young fellows from town went out into the country to a dance, a general fight was pretty sure to follow. If a country fellow imagined that a town fellow was receiving too much attention from the girls, he would get a notion in his head that he could whip him. It was easy to find an ex-

¹Edgar Watson Howe, author and editor, was born near Treaty, Indiana, in 1853, removing to Harrison County, Missouri, two years later. He early worked on newspapers in Bethany, Gallatin, and Maysville, Missouri, and later in Iowa, Nebraska, Utah, and Wyoming. When only twenty, he established the *Golden (Colorado) Globe* and, in 1877, the *Atchison (Kansas) Globe*. During his first years at Atchison he wrote his most popular book, *The Story of a Country Town*, a best-seller which was classed by William Dean Howells, one of the foremost literary critics of the day, as one of the ten best American novels. Its characters and setting portrayed life in Bethany and Harrison County as he had known it. Howe died October 2, 1937.

cuse to start a fight. A favorite excuse was for the country fellow to accuse the town fellow of "talking about" his sister. The town man in all probability had said nothing about the countryman's sister, and possibly the countryman hadn't a sister, but that was a way they had. This means of starting a fight has not died out even at this late day. James W. Coburn, the Weston lawyer, told the writer of this that a man was tried for murder a few weeks ago at Platte City, and this was his defense; that the dead man had talked about his sister! It was established beyond question that the dead man had not talked about any woman, and that the murderer had used that claim as a pretext, believing that it would create sympathy in his favor.

Sometimes, when a man called another off to one side, to accuse him of talking about his sister, he found the accused whittling. In that event, the accuser would be apt to listen to reason, for he knew what that whittling meant: it meant that the whittler was a cutter: that he would use his knife the moment the fight began. Another bad sign was when a man began crying: it was a sign that he would fight like a tiger. Some men never fight until they are so mad that they cry.

Another peculiar thing about these dances in the country was that the girls became so accustomed to fighting that they were not afraid, and could often establish peace when men were powerless.

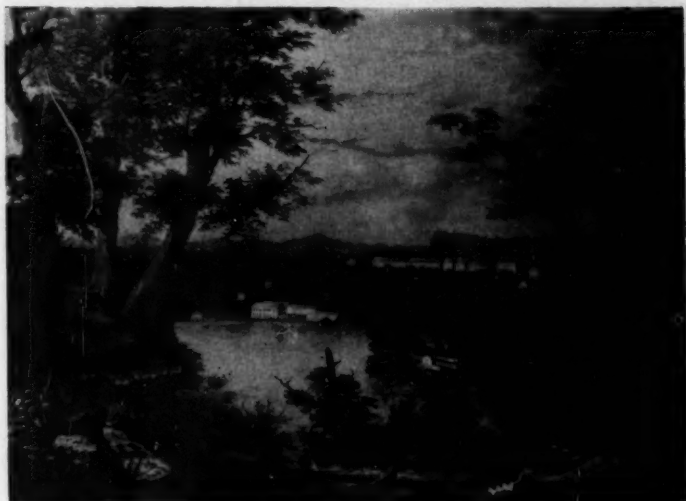
It will be imagined that in case of a fight between town and country young men at a country dance, there would be a fight the next time the country fellows came to town, and as every man was expected to stand by his friends, very few men could "keep out of trouble:" so many fellows were bound to have it.

Family matters were not dragged into the famous fight between Ben Holladay and Geo. W. Dye: Holladay precipitated it by saying that back in Kentucky, where they had known each other as boys, Dye had stolen \$10.

However, there was little fighting at the better class dances at Weston in the early days. The sweet young lieutenants from Fort Leavenworth were frequent guests at these affairs, and some of them became famous afterwards. J. E. B. Stewart and Albert Sydney and Joseph E. Johnson, lieutenants then, often came up from Fort Leavenworth to attend the Weston dances, which were held in a hall 45 x 150 feet.

These men were afterwards almost as well known as the Confederacy itself. At Shiloh, Albert Sydney Johnson commanded the

Army of the Mississippi, and fought like a devil, but he was gay and light hearted at the old time dances in Weston. "Shanks" Evans, who is known in connection with the battle at Ball's Bluff, was another of the young military striplings greatly admired by the Weston girls.



View of Weston by Augustus G. Beller

At that time Weston was practically the only town in this section of the West; the lieutenants had to go there to be admired by the girls, or do without admiration. The officers frequently accompanied the Weston young people to Major Bean's, at Bean lake, where they danced from sundown until daylight.

There is a tradition, however, to the effect that while the lieutenants from the Fort beat the Weston men in society, they could never beat them in a poker game, although they often tried it.

When Albert Sydney Johnson heard that war had been declared between the North and South, he was on the plains, at Ash Hollow, in charge of a detachment en route to Salt Lake. His fiery young officers wanted to turn back at once, and join the Confederacy, but he told them no; they must accompany him to Salt Lake, and execute their commission. Then they could accompany him to the South, if they wanted to, for there was where he was going.

Leander E. Wells, a farmer living near Weston, was the first white child born in the Platte Purchase. His father, John B. Wells, established the old Rialto ferry, a mile below Weston, which did an enormous business in the early days. Old man Wells was supposed to have been rich and when he died a few years ago, every foot of his house lot was spaded up, in the hope of finding his buried treasure, but not a dollar was found. Men with divining rods came from great distances to assist in the search, but if Wells buried his money, its hiding place is still a mystery. Very few men have as much money as their neighbors say they have; probably old man Wells was no exception to the rule. Milton Tootle, of St. Joseph, was an exception. People said he was worth a million when he died; his administrators found nearly nine millions. By the way, Tootle married a Weston girl.

Old John B. Wells was one of the familiar figures on the streets of the Weston of long ago. He always rode a roan horse, and had no other kind in his stable. When one horse died of old age, old John put his saddle on a roan colt, and rode it until it became too old for service. He was the owner of a famous breed of roan horses, and would never sell one. When I passed his house a few weeks ago, there was a roan horse tied at the fence; his widow is still living. Old John is dead, but his roan horses go on forever.

Platte County is the home of the single-footer, a style of riding horse still popular. In the early days everybody rode horseback, and the young man who worked on a farm at \$10 a month was very apt to own a long-tailed single-footer worth \$200, which he rode to dances, to spelling schools, and to church. Every Missourian speaks lovingly of a riding horse of the "Pepper" variety, which reaches perfection in Platte County. Indeed, the Pepper stock of horses originated in Platte County. They were bred by old Jack Pepper, who lived near Weston, and his descendants are still breeding them.

Cy. Gordon, the guerrilla, was a Platte County man, and during the war Union soldiers were regularly stationed in Weston to watch him: three regiments wintered there in 1862-3. Old citizens still tell about Cy. Gordon's fight with Major Josephs, at Bee creek, three miles from town. Uncle John Woods, although he came originally from Ohio, was a rampant secessionist, and in hearty sympathy with Cy. Gordon. Uncle John says that at the Bee creek fight, Cy. Gordon had 32 men, and Josephs 200; that Josephs was routed, and rushed back to town saying that Price's army was after him!

Colonel Josephs had cannon but only wounded two of the guerrillas. The Union loss was never known, but Uncle John says that dead men were brought in all day.

Joe Evans says that in Col. Joseph's official report of the fight, he stated that 98 of Cy. Gordon's men were killed, whereas Joe Evans claims to know positively that Gordon only had 32 men all told, and that only two of them were slightly wounded: he knew them both.

Cy. Gordon, however, was a good deal like Cleveland, the Union guerrilla who made headquarters on the other side of the river: whoever had anything worth taking was his enemy. Cy. Gordon once looted Weston in broad daylight, and took whatever he wanted. At another time he held up a train at Weston, and carried off more dry goods and groceries than he and his men could have used in ten years.

Cy. Gordon once made a dash to catch Jim Lane, who was United States senator from Kansas, but missed him by a few minutes. Lane was returning to Kansas from Washington, and came by the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and thence to Weston and Leavenworth. R. B. Morris, at present collector of internal revenue for Kansas, was conductor of the train on which Lane rode from St. Joseph to Weston, and says that Lane was disguised with a heavy beard while passing through Missouri. At Iatan, where it is said the first rebel flag was raised, Lane removed his whiskers, and news of his coming reached Weston in advance. R. B. Morris also says that on one occasion S. C. Pomeroy, the other United States senator from Kansas, was a passenger on his train between St. Joseph and Atchison. Pomeroy asked permission to go into the baggage car, where he took off his citizen's clothes, and put on a full suit of soldier blue in which to appear in Kansas. Soon after the first battle of Bull Run, nearly everyone in Washington enlisted in the militia; among them was Senator Pomeroy, who was chosen a corporal, and when he returned home, he put on his corporal clothes before appearing among his patriotic constituents.

Old John Brown was a prisoner in Weston for two or three days, and was carefully guarded at the International hotel. He was captured near Hickory Point, in Kansas, by a party of Weston raiders, but was not particularly notorious at the time, and was finally given his liberty.

In every Kansas history, the name "Stringfellow" appears frequently. R. F. Stringfellow practiced law at Weston. He was the

man who knocked Governor Reeder down at Shawnee Mission for referring to the Stringfellows as "border ruffians," which term soon became a part of the language of the border. Dr. J. H. Stringfellow did not live at Weston, but was often there, and was a citizen of the county. Dr. Stringfellow was speaker of the first Kansas house of representatives, which was organized in a grove at Pawnee. That legislature was the one which adopted the Missouri statutes entire, substituting the word "Kansas" for "Missouri" wherever it appeared

... Joe Evans, at present a citizen of Weston, was a resident of the same town when the first election was held in Kansas, at which it is charged that Missourians voted in great numbers. Mr. Evans says there is no question that a great many illegal votes were cast by Missourians. He was in Kickapoo on election day, but did not vote. However, he says that many illegal votes were cast on the other side, and some Emigrant Aid Society people who have lately written books about the Kansas struggle intimate the same thing.

Dr. Stringfellow was elected to the legislature at this first election in Kansas, and he has always contended that there was no illegal voting . . .

Western people have been familiar for years with the New York banking firm of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, which dealt in western securities, and finally went to the wall. L. M. Lawson, a member of the firm, was formerly a Weston lawyer.

Weston had two toll roads in the early days, and people were compelled to pay for the privilege of driving over them, but now that they are free, they are deserted. Not a foot of either road is used; farmers and others drive on dirt roads beside the old pikes, which were constructed of native stone, and very rough.

Weston is still an interesting town to visit. Being settled originally by southerners, it looks like a southern town: there are no houses like those at Weston on the Kansas side.

Eastern Kansas is forty-one years old, but it looks like a new country compared to western Missouri, although the actual difference in age is less than twenty years. When the people settled around Weston, they duplicated the houses they were familiar with in Kentucky, whereas the style of architecture in Kansas has always been western.

Nearly all the pawpaws come from the Missouri side: so do the red birds, and one Weston man informed me that while turkey buzzards were common in Missouri, they were rarely seen in Kan-

sas. The same man told me, which I never knew before, that every fall, pawpaws are still shipped from Weston to California.

Nestling among the hills of Weston are neat, old fashioned houses I should like to visit: I should particularly like to be invited to one of them to dinner, for that is a country noted for its dinners. There is still a fashion to go to Weston for a colored cook when a great dinner is to be prepared. A banker's daughter was lately married at DeKalb, and an old colored aunty from Weston was sent for to cook the dinner. The dinner was not patterned after the French, but after the Kentuckians. There were no "courses;" it was all put on the table at once, and consisted of roast turkey, stuffed with bread and giblets; spareribs and sausage; boiled ham two years old; fried chicken; chicken pie; hot biscuits; salt rising bread; boiled custard; eight kinds of cake, including pound cake, stack cake, and black cake; six kinds of pie: all kinds of preserves, pickles and jelly, and sweet potatoes and apples . . .

Many of the Weston women are cultured, and perfect storehouses of information. A woman, as a rule, does not become sour with age, like a man; she becomes stately and religious. Give her an hour's notice of your coming, and she is her old self again: you can readily realize her faded importance. But it is different with her husband: I imagine that were Ben Holladay living now, old and poor, it would be difficult to appreciate his former greatness.

One of the old time amusements in Weston was to twit Holladay about something that was disagreeable to him and hear him swear. He was an artist in that line, and never had a rival, although a certain doctor often attempted to equal him. But the doctor was simply swept off his feet by the waves of blasphemy Holladay dashed at him. In the days of his prosperity, with counts and barons coming to see his daughters, Holladay no doubt tried to quit his swearing, and couldn't do it, as is the experience of most men, but I have a notion that if Holladay were living now, old and poor, he would revive his swearing, and his disappointments and reverses would add much to his old vocabulary, rich as it was said to have been.

But were Ann Calvert, his wife, still living, I also have a notion that she would be as elegant as she was when the mistress at White Plains, and the toasted favorite of royalty abroad . . .

THE MISSOURI READER AMERICANS IN THE VALLEY

PART X

EDITED BY RUBY MATSON ROBINS¹

THE SETTLEMENTS, 1796 to 1820—(Continued)

St. Charles District and County

St. Charles

Portage des Sioux

La Charette

Femme Osage

Scattered Settlements in St. Charles County

ST. CHARLES DISTRICT AND COUNTY²

St. Charles District, the only one of the five Spanish districts north of the Missouri River, took its name from the first village in the area, settled around 1780. The village was for many years called Les Petites Cotes but after the dedication there of the church of St. Charles Borromeo, named after an Italian cardinal, it came to be known by the same name abbreviated—St. Charles. The first written record of the use of the name of St. Charles is in the preface to a burial record, signed in 1791.

When St. Charles became a separate district from St. Louis around 1787, it was a vast area with the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri on the south. It extended north as far as Prairie du Chien, and west to an indefinite limit. In 1812 St. Charles was made a county and a year later the west and north boundaries were set at a line extending from the mouth of the Gasconade River to about thirty miles from the mouth of the "Jeffrion" [possibly the North] River, and from there to the Mississippi. But St. Charles did not keep these boundaries long, for in 1815 the Osage Purchase lands were added to it. The western boundary then became a line from the mouth of the Kansas River to the ridge of high ground

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²Information on St. Charles District and County taken from Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians Land of Contrasts and People of Achievements* (Chicago, Lewis, 1943), I, 33, 95-96, 215-21.

in the vicinity of the present Iowa border, and the north boundary this ridge east to the Des Moines River.

In 1816 when Howard County was created out of St. Charles the western boundary was again changed, though the others remained the same. The boundary between St. Charles and Howard counties was Cedar Creek up to the ridge of high ground near Iowa. Cedar Creek is the present western boundary of Callaway County.

Out of the area that was St. Charles County in 1816, probably about nineteen counties have been created in whole or in part.³ Before 1821 Callaway and Montgomery counties had been established to the west of St. Charles, and to the north, in what is called the Salt River Country, Pike, Lincoln, and Ralls counties.

Amos Stoddard, first territorial governor of Upper Louisiana, describes the physical characteristics and productivity of St. Charles District in 1804: "Perhaps the climate, the lands, and the navigable streams in this district, combined with other natural advantages, point it out as the most eligible part of the country for farmers. Exclusive of the two great rivers already mentioned [Missouri and Mississippi], it is intersected by a variety of smaller ones; some of them afford . . . an inland navigation of fifteen or twenty miles, and most of them are calculated for mills and other water works . . . The country is rolling, but not mountainous; the soil is deep and strong; there is no want of timber, or sweet and wholesome water, except on some of the extensive prairie bottoms . . .

"Extensive bottoms are to be found along all the great rivers. Those on the Missouri are generally covered with wood, and are seldom inundated . . . A prairie bottom stretches from the mouth of the Missouri along the west bank of the Mississippi to Sandy creek or bay, about sixty-five miles, where our settlements in that quarter terminate; and the width of it is from four to six miles, and in some places it exceeds ten miles. The soil is of a luxuriant nature, and yields in abundance; but the want of wood and spring water, of which this prairie bottom is almost destitute, obliges the settlers to plant themselves on the margin of the high grounds . . .

"The agricultural productions in this quarter are similar to those of the adjoining districts, though some articles yield more

³It is difficult to determine, but probably the following counties have been created in whole or part out of St. Charles County after 1816: St. Charles; Lincoln; Pike; Ralls; Marlon; Warren; Montgomery; Callaway; Audrain; Monroe; Shelby; Knox; Scotland; Clark; Lewis; northeast tip Randolph; east fourth Macon; east third Adair; Schuyler, except west strip. In this list the counties from St. Charles to Montgomery with the east third of Audrain were in the original St. Charles County as set up in 1812.

abundantly, particularly wheat, hemp, and most kinds of esculent roots and vegetables. Salt is manufactured on or near the Missouri, and on one or two small rivers at some distance up the Mississippi . . ."⁴

Stoddard says of the density and character of the population of St. Charles District in 1804, "This district presents us with only two compact villages, St. Charles, and *Portage des Sioux*; and these are almost wholly peopled with Creoles and Canadians. The other settlements have been formed by emigrants from the United States, who compose nearly four-fifths of the population."⁵

St. Charles District had a population of 895 in 1799, by 1804 the count was 1,550, and by 1810 the number had grown to 3,505.⁶ According to *The Journal of the Senate of the State of Missouri* for 1821 the population of St. Charles County was 4,058, including 733 slaves; of Montgomery County, 2,032, including 302 slaves; of Callaway County, 1,797, including 443 slaves; of Lincoln County, 1,674, including 211 slaves; of Pike County, 2,707, including 425 slaves; and of Ralls County, 1,685, including 358 slaves.⁷

ST. CHARLES⁸

Before 1791, when the Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo is said to have been dedicated and the name St. Charles established for the village, St. Charles was known as *Les Petites Cotes* because the village had for a background a range of small hills.⁹ "The population of the village of St. Charles at no time prior to the cession of Louisiana exceeded one hundred families. Antoine Lamarche [resident near St. Charles in 1802]¹⁰ says that the village was composed of eighty families in 1797. The houses, about one hundred in number, in which the four hundred and fifty inhabitants then lived, were scattered along a single street about one mile long, running parallel with the river, each house being located in a large lot surrounded by a garden."¹¹

⁴Amos Stoddard, *Sketches, Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana* (Philadelphia, M. Carey, 1812), pp. 222, 224.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 223.

⁶Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 215, 216, 217.

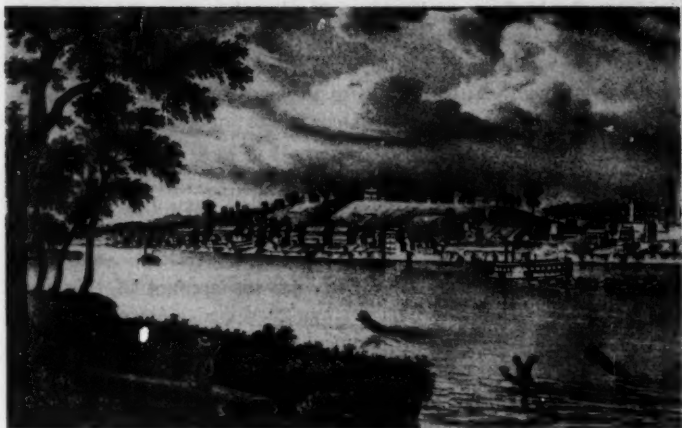
⁷*Journal of the Senate of the State of Missouri, First G. A., 2nd Sess., 1821* (St. Louis, J. C. Cummins, 1821), p. 35.

⁸A description of the early history of St. Charles has been given in "The Missouri Reader, The French in The Valley," edited by Dorothy Penn, *The Missouri Historical Review*, XL (October, 1945), 120-22.

⁹See Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 95.

¹⁰Louis A. Houck, *A History of Missouri* (Chicago, R. R. Donnelley, 1908), II, 87, note 18.

¹¹*Ibid.*, II, 85.



View of St. Charles, Missouri, in 1841

In 1804 there were still about one hundred houses in St. Charles and Stoddard says that: "Owing to a hill, which extends along in the rear of the town, and nearly the whole length of it, the streets cannot be multiplied, nor any buildings erected, except on the borders of the present street."¹²

Brackenridge, a childhood resident of Ste. Genevieve who returned to Missouri in 1810 and traveled the territory, tells of the growth of St. Charles and of the changes in the make-up of its population by 1811: "St. Charles . . . is the seat of justice of the district bearing its name. It contains three hundred inhabitants, a considerable proportion of them Americans. There are two or three stores, which, besides supplying the country people of the neighborhood, have some trade with the Indians or white hunters, in furs and peltries. But this is in a great measure, the residence of that class of French inhabitants, whose occupation is that of . . . boatmen. Several genteel families also reside here."¹³

The countryside surrounding St. Charles is also described by Brackenridge: "The tract called *Les Mamelles*, from the circumstances of several mounds, bearing the appearance of art, project-

¹²Stoddard, *Sketches, Historical and Descriptive*, p. 223.

¹³Henri Marie Brackenridge, *Views of Louisiana; Together with a Journal of A Voyage Up the Missouri River in 1811* (Pittsburgh, Cramer, Spear, and Eichbaum, 1814), p. 128.

ing from the bluff some distance into the plain, may be worth describing . . . Elevated about one hundred feet above the plain, I had a view of an immense extent. Every sense was delighted, and every faculty awakened. After gazing for an hour I still continued to experience an unsatiated delight in contemplating the rich and magnificent scene."¹⁴

The "tract called Les Mamelles" is about "two and one-half miles northwest from St. Charles, six miles from the Mississippi and one from the Missouri."¹⁵

Timothy Flint, Presbyterian missionary, traveled to St. Charles from St. Louis in September, 1816, and his account of this same prairie or tract is enraptured: "Having crossed a deep bottom of two miles in width, I came out upon the first prairie of any great size or beauty that I had seen. It was Sabbath, and a fine September morning. Every object was brilliant with a bright sun, and wet with a shower . . . The first time a stranger comes in view of this prairie, take it all in all, the most beautiful that I have ever seen, a scene strikes him that will never be forgotten . . . I observed the cotton trees to be immensely tall, rising like Corinthian columns, enwrapped with a luxuriant wreathing of ivy, and the bignonia radicans, with its splended, trumpet-shaped flowers, displayed them glittering in the sun, quite on the summits of the trees. The prairie itself was a most glorious spectacle . . . The air was soft and mild. The smoke streamed aloft from the houses and cabins, which indented the prairie, just in the edge of the wood. The best view of this prairie is from the 'Mamelles' which bound it on the west . . .

"To the right, the Missouri converges toward the Mississippi, by an easy curve, the limits of which are marked by the Missouri bluffs, which form a blue and indented outline . . .

"Between such magnificent outlines, from the foot of the Mamelles, the prairie, in ascending towards the north, has a width of five miles, and is seventy miles in length . . . Two fine islands of woodland, of a circular form, diversify the view. Large flocks of cattle and horses are seen grazing together. It is often the case that a flock of wild deer is seen bounding over the plain. In the autumn, immense flocks of pelicans, sand-bills, cranes, geese, swans, ducks, and all kinds of aquatic fowls, are seen hovering over it. The soil is of the easiest culture and the most exuberant productiveness. The

¹⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 109-10.

¹⁵W. R. Brink and Company, *Illustrated Atlas Map of St. Charles County, Missouri* (Illinois, W. R. Brink, 1875), p. 11.

farms are laid out in parallelograms. At the foot of the Mamelles are clumps of hazel bushes, pawpaws, wild grapes, and prairie plums in abundance. The grass is thick and tall . . . When I first saw this charming scene, 'Here,' said I to my companion who guided me, 'here shall be my farm, and here I will end my days!'"¹⁶

Flint rented from a Frenchwoman part of a house near the edge of the village of St. Charles and he says that in the garden, "The trees about the house were literally bending under their loads of apples, pears, and the yellow Osage plum."¹⁷

During the three years Flint was in St. Charles, he established a church, and both he and his wife taught school. Flint writes, "The first Sabbath that I preached at St. Charles, before morning worship, directly opposite the house where service was to take place, there was a horse-race. The horses received the signal to start away just as I rode to the door."¹⁸

After several years of missionary work Flint summarizes, "In St. Charles, where there was not a professor of our form of religion when I went there, we saw arise a large church [body], a small but neat place of worship, various charitable societies, and a very striking change in the manners of the people."¹⁹

Besides his work as a minister, "In 1817 the Reverend and Mrs. Timothy Flint opened a school for young ladies in St. Charles . . . Flint superintended instruction in the 'usual branches taught in schools and academies,' while Mrs. Flint instructed 'in designing and ornamental needlework.'"²⁰

A Baptist missionary John Mason Peck and an associate, J. E. Welch, came to St. Charles in 1819 and they also opened a school. Peck tells of the establishment of the school: "On the 8th of April my family was removed to the town of St. Charles. Here we commenced a literary institution with the name of St. Charles Academy . . .

"The number of scholars was about thirty, but soon increased to forty."²¹

¹⁶Timothy Flint, *Recollections of the Last Ten Years, Passed in Occasional Residences and Journeyings in the Valley of the Mississippi* (Boston, Cummings, Hilliard and Company, 1826), pp. 120-23.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, p. 125.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, p. 125.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, p. 119.

²⁰Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 327.

²¹John Mason Peck, *Forty Years of Pioneer Life, Memoir of John Mason Peck, D.D.*, edited by Rufus Babcock (Philadelphia, American Baptist Publication Society, 1864), p. 159.

A Baptist church was established in St. Charles, "... partly by the instrumentality of Eld. J. E. Welch, about the middle of November [1818]. It was composed of nine members. For want of regular preaching, and after struggling with insurmountable difficulties for several years, it eventually disbanded."²²

A Catholic school was opened by the Sisters of the Society of the Sacred Heart in St. Charles in 1818, but by 1819 this school was moved to Florissant. The "first American foundation" of the Society of the Sacred Heart was established by Mother Rose Philippine Duchesne in a log house in St. Charles, September 7, 1818.

"September 14 the nuns opened in the log house a free school for girls, the first Sacred Heart school for girls in America. Within a few days a class of 21 girls was enrolled..."²³

Another school in St. Charles, the St. Charles Academy, a secular institution, was incorporated in 1820, and "The legislature provided that the ... St. Charles [Academy] should admit orphans and children of such persons as were unable to defray the expenses if the trustees approved. It was specified that both the English and French languages should be taught in the St. Charles Academy..."²⁴

Another evidence of growth and American settlement is shown by the fact that a Masonic Lodge, "St. Charles Lodge No. 28" was organized in 1819. "Only scattered records of this first lodge in St. Charles exist ... This is unfortunate, for this lodge had the honor of being the first chartered north of the Missouri River..."²⁵

Two events which received various degrees of public notice in the other districts, the transfer of the territory and the New Madrid earthquakes, apparently were given little attention in St. Charles. But St. Charles County, the only one north of the Missouri at the time, was more intimately involved with the War of 1812 than any of the other counties, though the village of St. Charles itself did not suffer from any Indian depredations.

²²R. S. Duncan, *A History of the Baptists in Missouri Embracing an Account of the Organization and Growth of Baptist Churches and Associations; Biographical Sketches of Ministers of the Gospel and other Prominent Members of the Denomination; The Founding of Baptist Institutions, Periodicals, etc.* (St. Louis, Scammell and Company, 1882), p. 89.

²³Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri, Day by Day* (Jefferson City, Mo., State Historical Society, 1943), II, 119.

²⁴Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 332.

²⁵Ray Vaughn Denslow, *Territorial Masonry The Story of Freemasonry and the Louisiana Purchase, 1804-1821* (Washington, D. C., Masonic Service Association of the United States, 1925), p. 210.

Although there "was no organized Indian attack in Missouri during the War of 1812,"²⁰ there were numerous skirmishes with the Indians, especially in the area north of the Missouri River and along the Mississippi. The settlers were not prepared to fight, but soon companies of rangers were organized and forts and blockhouses built. Many men from the counties south of the Missouri joined the rangers in St. Charles County.

Shoemaker describes the work and organization of the rangers under Nathan Boone who lived in the Femme Osage Settlement, St. Charles County: "Nathan Boone's mounted rangers in 1812 marched to the northern frontier to begin patrol duty from Salt River on the Mississippi to the Loutre on the Missouri. The rangers also helped erect most of the blockhouses and forts of the area. These frontier troops equipped themselves with horses and rifles, furnished their own provisions and forage for their horses, and drew—if they ever got paid—seventy-five cents a day or a \$1 a day if they were mounted."²¹

After the war immigrants crossed the Missouri in great numbers, and these settlers followed the Boone's Lick Road to their destination. "Probably the first settlers in early St. Charles made the beginnings of the road by their trails from the commons of the village to mills or land concessions too far north of the river for them to use that method of transportation . . .

"The road commonly known as the Boone's Lick Road started at St. Charles and followed a ridge most of the way to Howard County. It passed Cottleville, Pont Fort, Hickory Grove, Warrenton, Danville, Williamsburg, passed north of Fulton and Columbia about seven miles, through Thralls' Prairie to Franklin and the Boone's Lick."²²

James, in his account of Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, gives this description of St. Charles in 1819: "When Lewis and Clark ascended the Missouri, the town of St. Charles was said to contain one hundred houses, the inhabitants deriving their support principally from the Indian trade. This source having in a great measure failed . . . the town remained in a somewhat declining condition for several years; but as the surrounding country was soon occupied by an agricultural population, a more permanent though less lucrative exchange is taking the place of the Indian trade. Accord-

²⁰Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 297.

²¹*Ibid.*, I, 300.

²²*Ibid.*, I, 587.

ingly within two or three years, many substantial brick buildings had been added, and several were now in progress; we could enumerate, however, only about one hundred houses. There are two brick kilns, a tanyard, and several stores."²⁰

PORTAGE DES SIOUX²¹

In 1804 Stoddard described Portage des Sioux, the second village of importance in the St. Charles District: "The village of *Portage des Scioux* is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, about six miles above the mouth of the Missouri . . . The origin of this village is of recent date, [1779], and contains only about twenty or twenty-five houses; but the fertility of the lands . . . will probably cause an increase of population . . ."²²

Houck tells of an ambitious American settler: ". . . Ebenezer Ayers, from an eastern state, settled at the Point near Portage des Sioux, at a very early date, had a horse-mill, and was a large fruit grower; the first Protestant sermon north of the Missouri, it is said, was preached in his house . . ."²³

In the fall of 1812 Portage des Sioux was visited by ". . . more than 400 Indians [who] moved to the Mississippi shore near Portage des Sioux. They wounded a few of the citizens, stole horses and killed cattle, and when American troops tried to follow them they found the number too large to attack."²⁴

Later, "A battery and blockhouse built near Portage des Sioux [April, 1813], came to be the center of military activities throughout the war."²⁵

Peace treaties ending the War of 1812 were signed at Portage des Sioux in the summer of 1815 by the various chiefs. A few tribes failed to appear but in 1816 these tribes signed treaties in St. Louis, and "with that the War of 1812 officially ended as far as Missouri was concerned."²⁶

²⁰Edwin James, *Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains Performed in the Years 1819, 1820. By order of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, Under the Command of Major S. H. Long, of the U. S. Top Engineers* (London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1823), I, 64.

²¹See "The Missouri Reader, The French in The Valley," edited by Dorothy Penn, *The Missouri Historical Review*, XL (January, 1946), 248-50.

²²Stoddard, *Sketches, Historical and Descriptive*, p. 223.

²³Houck, *A History of Missouri*, II, 91, Note 23.

²⁴Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 297.

²⁵*Ibid.*, I, 301.

²⁶*Ibid.*, I, 304-05.

Schoolcraft visited Portage des Sioux in 1821 and he describes the town, and tells of an incident concerning some Fox Indians camped nearby: "This is a straggling French village of perhaps forty buildings . . . There is a wagon road leading across a flat country to St. Charles . . . The distance is twelve miles. Formerly the Sioux Indians, who went to war against the Missouries, carried their baggage and canoes across this point of land . . .

"Here we found a considerable number of Fox Indians temporarily encamped along the shore . . .

"We here observed an instance of parental tenderness . . . An Indian sitting in his tent, held in his arms an infant son, who, as is usual at this season, when not bound in the cradle, was perfectly naked. With a fan of feathers, he drove the mosquitoes and flies from the infant's body, frequently suspending this watchful labor, to press the child to his lips; and evincing, by his countenance, a tender care . . ."⁹⁰

LA CHARETTE⁹¹

"Fifty miles up the Missouri river from the village of St. Charles, in what is now Warren county . . . there was a settlement known as La Charette. The original French name of the settlement has disappeared, and for it the name Marthasville, located about a mile from the river, has been substituted."⁹²

Around 1799 an American settlement was made on Teuque Creek near Charette by a son-in-law of Daniel Boone, Flanders Callaway, his family, and others.⁹³ In this settlement, Duncan says in his *History of the Baptists in Missouri*, "On the 22d of October, 1818, Eld. James E. Welsh met with a few Baptist families at the house of Flanders Callaway . . . and after the necessary preliminaries formed the Friendship Baptist Church.—The constituent members were 12 in number . . ."⁹⁴

John Bradbury, English naturalist who accompanied the overland Astorian expedition in 1811 wrote of the poor husbandry prac-

⁹⁰Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, *Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley Comprising Observations on Its Mineral Geography, Internal Resources, and Aboriginal Population* (New York, Collins and Hannay, 1825), pp. 298-99.

⁹¹See "The Missouri Reader, The French in The Valley," edited by Dorothy Penn, *Missouri Historical Review*, XL (January, 1946), p. 248.

⁹²Houck, *A History of Missouri*, II, 91.

⁹³See Charles W. Bryan, Jr., "Flanders Callaway, A Frontier Type," *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, VI (October, 1928), 14-15.

⁹⁴R. S. Duncan, *A History of the Baptists in Missouri*, p. 88.

ticed around Charette: "In the woods surrounding this place [Charette], I observed a striking instance of the indolence of the inhabitants. The rushes in the neighbourhood had been already destroyed by the cattle, and from the neglect of the owners to provide winter food for their horses, they had been reduced to the necessity of gnawing the bark off the trees, some hundreds of which were stripped as far as those animals could reach."¹¹

Brackenridge on his voyage up the Missouri in 1811 with Manuel Lisa wrote of La Charette: "There are about thirty families here, who hunt, and raise a little corn."¹²

The *Missouri Gazette* in 1817 carried the following description of the new town of Marthasville, which later absorbed La Charette: "The subscriber has laid out a TOWN, on the Missouri Bluff, about half a mile from the river and Charrette old village . . . This town will be very suitably situated for the seat of justice, when St. Charles county is divided, as the country around it for many miles is thickly inhabited by industrious, wealthy persons, together with its being at a very proper distance from St. Charles for a county line to run half way between these two places . . . Charrette creek, a bold and lasting stream, runs within a mile of the town . . . on which there is a merchant and saw mill now building . . .

"The subscriber [John Young] has opened a general assortment of *Merchandise & Groceries* in Marthasville; the Merchandise he will sell ten or fifteen per cent cheaper than they can be bought in St. Louis or St. Charles. This appears somewhat incredible, but when the public are informed, that his firewood costs him nothing, and his provisions fifty per cent less than they are in those places, it will appear reasonable."¹³

FEMME OSAGE

The Femme Osage settlement is mainly important because near Femme Osage Creek, about twenty miles south and a little west of St. Charles, in what is sometimes called Darst's Bottom,¹⁴ Daniel

¹¹John Bradbury, *Travels in the Interior of America in the Years 1809, 1810, and 1811; Including a Description of Upper Louisiana Together with the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Tennessee, with Illinois and Western Territories, and Containing Remarks and Observations Useful to Persons Emigrating to Those Countries* (London, Sherwood, Nelly and Jones, 1819), p. 24.

¹²Henri Marie Brackenridge, *Journal of a Voyage Up the River Missouri Performed in 1811* (Baltimore, Coale and Maxwell, 1816), p. 19.

¹³*Missouri Gazette* (St. Louis), June 21, 1817.

¹⁴After David Darst who settled on the Femme Osage in 1797. See Houck, *A History of Missouri*, II, 94-95.

Boone received a land grant of about 850 acres in 1799 from Governor Trudeau. Colonel Boone's son, Daniel Morgan Boone, had settled in this vicinity, near Matson, a year earlier.⁴⁵ Houck lists a number of settlers in the Femme Osage area or district by 1800, and of this district Daniel Boone was made syndic by Governor DeLassus in 1800.⁴⁶

Near Daniel Morgan Boone, in this same area, four "young unmarried men" settled in 1798, "whence that Settlement was known for Sometime as Bachelor's Bottom."⁴⁷

In the spring of 1804 Lewis and Clark stopped at the Femme Osage to load corn, butter, and other things which they had bought at the settlement. The *Journal* reports "30 or 40 families" living there at that time.⁴⁸

Femme Osage was a healthy place in which to live according to a report in the *Missouri Gazette* for 1809: "From a Friend at St. Charles: Col. D. Boone, told me the other day, that in the year 1799, that his friends and himself, opened a burying place for the settlement in which he lives (Femme Osage) for the purpose of burying a person, and that the whole settlement has used it ever since, except one family, and that there has been but seven persons buried in it although the settlement affords two companies of militia."⁴⁹

The Femme Osage settlement probably had no school as early as 1809 for according to the *Draper Manuscripts*, "About 1809, Col. Boone's grandson James Boone [son of Nathan] was sent to St. Charles to School, and boarded at a Frenchman's—& got homesick: Col. Boone hearing of it, went down with his wife, took a room at St. Charles, & kept house there Sometime, and made a home for little James."⁵⁰

During the War of 1812, an incident occurred in the Femme Osage settlement which "created great excitement." It was, "the atrocious butchery of the Ramsay family on the Femme Osage in St. Charles County, residing about six miles above Nathan Boone. Mrs.

⁴⁵See Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 97-98.

⁴⁶See Houck, *A History of Missouri*, II, 94, Note 30.

⁴⁷*Draper Ms.*, 6s 212. Interview with Nathan Boone by Lyman C. Draper in 1851. In *Draper MSS.* in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Photostatic copy in the library of the State Historical Society of Missouri), p. 225.

⁴⁸*Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804-1806*, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites Vol. I, Part I (New York, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1904), p. 27.

⁴⁹*Missouri Gazette* (St. Louis), October 26, 1809.

⁵⁰*Draper Ms.*, 6s 212. Interview with Nathan Boone by Lyman C. Draper, pp. 281-82.

Ramsay had gone out to milk when the Indians fired on her and shot her through the body. Ramsay, who was a cripple, having but one leg, saw his wife fall, and managed to get her to the house; but as he reached the door received a wound in the thigh which prevented him from going to the relief of his three children who were chased by the Indians around the house, caught by them and scalped in the yard. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay both died from their wounds. When Nathan Boone and other settlers who had heard of this raid came to the place, one of the children, a boy about 5 years old, who had been scalped, still breathed, and as he opened his eyes and saw his father, he attempted to get up, and said, 'Daddy, the Indians did scalp me,' and died.⁷⁷⁸

After the war, around 1817, a Baptist church was established in the Femme Osage settlement with fourteen members.⁷⁷⁹ A year later the following information was printed in the *Missouri Gazette*: "The United Society for the promotion of the Gospel and Common Schools was formed at Femme Osage, St. Charles County . . . Oct. 24th, [1818], by a respectable number of professors of religion and other citizens. This society [embraces] this territory and the state of Illinois . . ."⁷⁸⁰

In the Femme Osage settlement, the Town of Missouri, now no longer in existence, was laid out and one hundred lots were advertised for sale in 1818 by Daniel Morgan Boone. The town was ". . . situated on the north bank of the Missouri river, about twenty-five miles above St. Charles . . . in the heart of the Femme Osage settlement . . ."⁷⁸¹

SCATTERED SETTLEMENTS IN ST. CHARLES COUNTY

Houck tells of some of the scattered settlements in St. Charles County before 1820: "A small settlement was made sixty-five miles north of St. Louis and still another on Bryant or Lost Creek, a stream also known as Ramsay creek, because in 1799 Captain William Ramsay made a settlement here called Ramsay's Lick . . . John Ramsay who lived on this stream was his son, and another son, Robert . . . his wife and three children were murdered by the Indians, [near Femme Osage]."⁷⁸²

⁷⁷⁸Houck, *A History of Missouri*, III, 130.

⁷⁷⁹R. S. Duncan, *History of the Baptists in Missouri*, p. 77.

⁷⁸⁰*Missouri Gazette and Public Advertiser* (St. Louis), October 30, 1818.

⁷⁸¹*Missouri Gazette* (St. Louis), February 13, 1818.

⁷⁸²Houck, *A History of Missouri*, II, 100.

"One of the first pioneers on the Dardenne, [a river running northeast through St. Charles County], was Jean Baptiste Blondeau . . . Francois Howell, a native of North Carolina, removed to what is now Missouri, about 1797; he first settled thirty miles west of St. Louis, then moved to what has since been known as 'Howell's Prairie,' on the Dardenne and erected several small mills . . . In 1799 Arend Rutgers secured 7,056 arpens on the Dardenne, from Trudeau, to induce him to build a mill there . . . in 1803 a large dwelling had been erected on the premises and a large field cleared, timber hewed and hauled for a mill and mill-dam. Rutgers brought a number of workmen from the United States to work on his mill and grant . . . in 1803 he had erected a store-house on the Dardenne and kept a store there."¹⁰⁸

Another settlement in St. Charles County described by Houck was on Perruque Creek: ". . . Christopher Sommalt or Zumalt (or Zumwalt), Senior, a German . . . here in 1799 established a mill. He seems to have brought a number of other settlers with him . . . Jacob Zumwalt built the first hewed loghouse ever erected on the north side of the Missouri . . ."¹⁰⁹

This settlement also maintained a fort during the War of 1812. Houck says that: "It is . . . claimed that McKendree, after he was elected [Methodist] Bishop, [1808], together with James Ward . . . held a camp-meeting at the Zumwalt house in St. Charles county, and that thence they came to Cold Water and held a camp-meeting; but this statement is unsupported by any evidence."¹¹⁰

Houck has a note on David Bryan who settled on Perruque Creek: "David Bryan settled on this stream in 1800 . . . and had a large orchard which he grew from apple seed brought from Kentucky in his pocket; his aunt married Daniel Boone . . ."¹¹¹

According to the *Warren County Atlas*, in the part of St. Charles County that became Warren County there were settlements by 1820 known as Hancock's Bottom, Camp Branch, and Hickory Grove. There were also some settlers living in the vicinity of Warrenton by 1818.¹¹²

The forts which the citizens of St. Charles County built during the War of 1812 indicate the most inhabited parts of the county.

¹⁰⁸*Ibid.*, II, 97-98.

¹⁰⁹*Ibid.*, II, 96-97.

¹¹⁰*Ibid.*, III, 235-36.

¹¹¹*Ibid.*, II, 93, Note 27.

¹¹²Edwards Brothers, *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Warren County, Missouri* (Philadelphia, Edwards Brothers of Missouri, 1877), p. 9.

Shoemaker identifies and locates these forts: "On the Boone's Lick road about eight miles west of St. Charles was Kountz' Fort. Zumwalt's Fort near the present town of O'Fallon was built as early as 1798, but was put into use again in 1812.

"Pond Fort on the Dardenne prairie was located southeast of the present town of Wentzville. A group of temporary residences built in the form of a hollow square, it took its name from a small pond located just north of the fort. By 1819 it was practically deserted . . .

"On Howell's prairie between the Marthasville road and Dardenne Creek, southwest of St. Charles, a fort was constructed near a large spring. This was Fort Howell. Not far away was Castlio's Fort . . .

"The fort of Daniel Morgan Boone, son of the great backwoodsman, was the largest and strongest in this district, but there is some disagreement over its exact location. Boone had settled in 1796 on Femme Osage Creek, about six miles above the Missouri, and the fort may have been there.

"White's Fort was built either on Dog Prairie or Big Prairie. Callaway's Fort was built not far from the old French village of Charette, near the present Marthasville, in Warren County. Also in Warren County was Kennedy's Fort, a stockdale and blockhouse located about a mile and a half southeast of the present Wright City, and near Castlio's Fort."⁹⁰

This is the first of a two-part article on St. Charles District and County. Part II will appear in April.

⁹⁰Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 292-93.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, 1952

Some 150 members of the State Historical Society of Missouri, representing every section of the state, stood and applauded as Miss Mary Jane Truman unveiled the new group portrait of her brother, President Harry S. Truman, Mrs. Truman, and their daughter, Miss Margaret.

The unveiling took place during the annual luncheon meeting of the Society in Columbia on November 28. The portrait had just been completed for the Society's historical art collection and is the first group portrait ever painted of the First Family from Missouri.

The President Harry S. Truman Family Portrait was presented by Charles W. Digges of Columbia, who represented Richard R. Nacy of Jefferson City, and was accepted for the Society and the State by Lieutenant Governor James T. Blair, Jr.



The President Harry S. Truman Family Portrait

The painting had been commissioned with \$5,500 remaining from a fund which was raised by Missouri Democratic committees in 1948 for building the Missouri float for the Truman inaugural parade at Washington. The artist, Viennese-born Greta Kempton of New York City, has been called the "court painter" of the United States because a list of her sitters presents a roster of Washington notables.

The Rev. C. E. Lemmon, pastor of the Christian Church, Columbia, pronounced the invocation at the luncheon meeting, at which Dr. Elmer Ellis, professor of history at the University of Missouri, was the guest speaker. Dr. Ellis, who has recently returned from a year's tour of European universities, where he lectured under the Fulbright plan, spoke on "An American Historian in Europe." He told his observations of the attitude of Europeans toward the United States.

Dr. Ellis was introduced by E. E. Swain of Kirksville, president of the Society, who presided during the program. Music for the occasion was furnished by Miss Ann Daniel, accordionist from Stephens College, and Miss Tomile Abboud, soloist, accompanied by Robert P. Sheldon, both from the University of Missouri. The program was concluded with the singing of "The Missouri Waltz" by the audience.

At the business meeting of the Society in the morning, also presided over by Mr. Swain, eight trustees were re-elected for terms ending in 1954: Ralph P. Bieber, St. Louis; Arthur V. Burrows, St. Joseph; Laurence J. Kenny, S. J., St. Louis; Joseph H. Moore, Charleston; Israel A. Smith, Independence; Henry C. Thompson, Bonne Terre; William L. Vandeventer, Springfield; and Charles L. Woods, Rolla. Eight other trustees were re-elected with terms ending in 1955: Jesse W. Barrett, St. Louis; Chester A. Bradley, Kansas City; George Robb Ellison, Maryville; Frank L. Mott, Columbia; George H. Scruton, Sedalia; James Todd, Moberly; T. Ballard Watters, Marshfield; and L. M. White, Mexico. W. C. Hewitt, Shelbyville, was elected sixth vice-president for a term ending in 1953, to fill the vacancy caused by the death on October 14, 1952, of Louis J. Sieck, St. Louis. Secretary Floyd C. Shoemaker summarized the work of the Society from October, 1950, since no annual meeting was held in 1951, and he gave a preview of plans on schedule for the coming year. R. B. Price of Columbia gave the treasurer's report, and L. M. White, Mexico, reported for the finance committee.

A resolution of appreciation of the late Louis J. Sieck was presented by Bartlett Boder, St. Joseph, and was adopted unanimously. Mr. Sieck had been sixth vice-president of the Society since 1947.

In the absence of George A. Rozier of Jefferson City, Mr. Shoemaker spoke on the newest large-scale project of the Society—its highway historical marker program. A state appropriation of \$10,000 has been made for the project, and plans are under way to erect twenty-eight markers this next year. These markers are to be of aluminum alloy, fifty-four inches wide by seventy-two inches high with a ten inch ornamental top carrying the state seal in baked enamel. The body of the marker is to be of national blue with lettering in twenty-three carat gold leaf, all in baked enamel.

These markers, in addition to the historical markers which have been placed on Missouri highways in past years, will conserve and dramatize our history for both Missourians and tourists who pass through the state. The first one to be erected is to be at Sainte Genevieve, the oldest permanent settlement in Missouri founded about 1735 by Illinois French. Here were established a Catholic Church in 1749, the first Masonic lodge west of the Mississippi, 1807, and the first academy incorporated in Missouri, 1808.

After a number of conferences between Mr. Rozier, representing the Society, and the members and officials of the State Highway Commission, the Finance Committee of the Society and the Secretary met with the State Highway Commission on November 15 and worked out a cooperative plan for the erection and upkeep of the markers. It was agreed that the Society should pay the cost of the markers, supply the text to be imprinted on each, and select the design, size, material, and site for all the markers. The selection of the exact spots for installing the markers is to be made by the Commission, which is also to install and maintain them, provide turn-outs or roadside parks in connection with each, erect approach or warning markers, and indicate the sites on highway maps put out by the Commission. The names of both the Society and Commission will appear on the markers.

Floyd C. Shoemaker said in his regular report that Missouri still ranks first among the state historical societies of the nation in number of members with 5,995 now enrolled, sixty-six of whom are life members. Not only has the Society increased its membership as usual since 1950 but it has done so at a considerably accelerated pace, having added a net increase of 394 new members from June, 1951, to June, 1952, as compared to an increase of only 135 in a similar period the previous year.

In considering the cause of this unusual net increase Mr. Shoemaker gave as his first reason the fine support which the Society's members have given him in bringing in new members. The out-

standing examples are David M. Warren of Panhandle, Texas, who through the years has given fifty-one life memberships, and Mrs. Lerton V. Dawson of Excelsior Springs who has brought in seventy-four new annual members in the past year. Another reason was suggested—the new improved format of the *Review*, inaugurated in October, 1951, with its colored cover, a more highly glazed paper, and the use of more illustrations, especially in the new section entitled "This Week in Missouri History." This section is made up of six short articles in each issue which have been circulated in the preceding three months to 296 newspapers in the state for publication. Since January, 1951, these articles have been illustrated, both in the newspapers and in the *Review*.

Since the last meeting of the Society, Volumes XV and XVI of the *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri* have been published, covering the administration of Governor Forrest C. Donnell, 1941 to 1945, and Governor Phil M. Donnelly, 1945 to 1949, thus bringing the series up to date through the last governor to complete his term of office. Official words of Missouri governors now fill more than 8,000 pages, dating from the inaugural address of Alexander McNair, the first governor, on September 20, 1820. These last volumes bring to eighty-three the number of volumes of contributions to Missouri history, folklore, and documents which the Society has published during the forty-six years its publication program has been in existence.

Another publication which has been practically completed and scheduled for publication is an *Index* of volumes 26-45 of the *Missouri Historical Review*, which will fill a long-felt need of libraries and individuals for a quick method of locating facts in Missouri history.

Another important achievement of the Society during the two years from October, 1950, is the great stride forward taken in the newspaper microfilming program. During that period 295 Missouri weekly and 47 daily newspapers have been microfilmed at the rate of 1,000,000 pages a year. More than 3,500,000 pages of newspapers are now preserved on space-saving microfilm at the Society's library and the Society owns the originals or microfilm copies of ninety percent of all existing files of Missouri weekly newspapers.

Interesting acquisitions of the Society during the past year include: the original Spanish grant for the land where the St. Joseph Lead Company began operation, near Cadet; a collection of material from A. Loyd Collins containing papers associated with Col. William

H. McLane and with early Baptist records; the diary of Joseph R. Simmons on his way to California by the southern route, 1849-1850; and a set of rare pencil sketches by George Caleb Bingham contained in an old scrap book. Notable additions to the Society's art collection are: the President Harry S. Truman Family Portrait; a portrait of Baron Alexander von Humboldt by Bingham, given to the Society by Mrs. Ruth Rollins Westfall; the purchase from the St. Charles chapter of the D. A. R. of six colored lithographic prints by G. W. Fasel portraying early incidents in the American scene; and the gift by Mrs. Walter Griffen of Hannibal of three of her paintings of the Old Bay Mill, Tom Sawyer's home, and Huckleberry Finn's home.

An outstanding honor achieved by the Society since the last report was that conferred by the American Association for State and Local History at its meeting on June 14-16, 1951, when the State Historical Society of Missouri was ranked second in the nation in progress and accomplishments considering resources, during the preceding year. Wisconsin, with its annual support budget of \$428,963 ranked first.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

Does the year seem to roll around faster than you had thought when you find in your mailbox still another notice that your annual membership dollar is due? It keeps us busy, too, sending notices to our 6000 members each year.

Many members have recently discovered that they can save themselves (and their Society) a lot of bother by paying their dues two, three, or five years ahead at one time. Why not try this method when you receive your next dues notice, for your own convenience?

I was impressed and pleased with the favorable response by members to our appeal for more prompt payment of dues. I hope you will continue this fine response during the coming year. By getting your check into an envelope and mailing it promptly, you can save your Society the costs of printing, postage, and clerical labor involved in sending you a second reminder.

We have tried in the past to maintain a liberal policy toward payment of dues, and we certainly don't want to drop any member simply because he has put off sending in his dollar, but mounting costs are making it difficult to carry members from whom we receive no answer.

I shall appreciate your continued cooperation in helping your Society run smoothly and economically.

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months from September, 1952, through November, 1952, the following members of the Society increased its membership as indicated:

TWO LIFE MEMBERS

Warren, David M., Panhandle, Texas

TWENTY-SIX NEW MEMBERS

Dawson, Mrs. Lerton V., Excelsior Springs

TWENTY-ONE NEW MEMBERS

Evans, O. D., St. Louis

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Albin, Denzil, Boonville

THREE NEW MEMBERS

Misemer, H. F., Portland, Oregon
Motley, Mrs. Robert L., Bowling Green
Mueller, Carl H., St. Louis

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Boder, Bartlett, St. Joseph
Collier, Grace, Springfield
Jones, A. Loy, Shelbina
McBee, Robert L., Kansas City
Mason, J. R., Fayette
Poindexter, H. K., Kansas City
Seifert, Ruth G., Sedalia
Sipes, Mrs. Mary E., Warrensburg
Stokes, Mrs. Nelle Stewart, Kansas City
Weigel, A. C., Jefferson City
Wilkinson, Mrs. H. C., New Haven
Winetroub, Mrs. Cary, Shelbyville

ONE NEW MEMBER

Aker, Mrs. Mary B., Parkville	Lavender, F. M., St. Louis
Albus, Joseph, St. Joseph	Lawlor, Margaret M., Kansas City
Allen, Birt S., Bethany	McRaven, Thomas C., Glencoe
Armstrong, W. S., Shamrock	Mecker, Mrs. Louis F., North Kansas City
Baynes, R. F., New Madrid	Moore, Catherine R., Palmyra
Black, Arline, Liberty	Morris, Mrs. Monia, Warrensburg
Burch, Clyde, Elmer	Netzeband, Louise, St. Louis
Cornue, Charles, Omaha, Nebraska	Neuhoff, Dorothy, St. Louis
Crans, Mrs. Grace, Macon	Newby, J. D., Jr., Kansas City
Doolin, Mrs. Henry, Milan	Oberle, Mrs. Fred S., Ste. Genevieve
Gage, Charles E., Falls Church, Va.	Pettit, Mrs. W. A., Lexington
Gill, Roy A., Kirkwood	Pickett, Irving I., Kansas City
Haddock, James N., Webster Groves	Porter, Mrs. E. K., Poplar Bluff
Hamilton, Mrs. Henry, Marshall	Porter, J. E., Carrollton
Hanes, C. O., Jefferson City	Seibel, Mrs. Dorothea, St. Louis
Harrison, David, Columbia	Shoemaker, Floyd C., Columbia
Hoffman, Mrs. M. H., Kansas City	Simpson, Morris B., Kansas City
Hunter, Stephen B., Cape Girardeau	Swanson, C. Gradon, St. Louis
Jesse, Randall, Kansas City	Weier, Mrs. Amelia C., Pevely
Jinkens, Mrs. Nannie, Hermitage	Willi, Charles B., Moberly
Johnson, Helen, Springfield	Williams, Roy D., Boonville
Keller, Laura, Cape Girardeau	Wright, Mildred A., Macon
Kirchner, Carl, Carthage	

NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

On hundred seventy-six applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months from September, 1952, through November, 1952. The total annual and life membership as of December 1, 1952, is 5995.

The new members are :

Albers, Mrs. Ella Ruth, Boonville	Eales, Mrs. Vorice, Lamar
Alpena Community College, Alpena, Michigan	Edmundsun, A. R., Excelsior Springs
Aull, John W., Excelsior Springs	Edwards, Mrs. Emmett, Bowling Green
Ball Clinic, Excelsior Springs	Eickhoff, Mrs. Leo, Sedalia
Basye, Nellie, Bowling Green	Ellington, Katheryne B., Palmyra
Bates, Eula J., Hardin	Ellis, Mrs. Isaac S., Walker
Batterson, Leonard A., Glendale	Fairview High School, St. Louis County
Baugh, Henrietta, Excelsior Springs	Fischer, Charles L., Arnold
Baumstark, Albert, Hermann	Fischer, George W., St. Louis
Beitman, Linda E., St. Louis	Fischer, N. R., Kansas City
Bennett, Sue Herndon, Kansas City	Fitzpatrick, W. B., Excelsior Springs
Berry, Mrs. E. T., Liberty	Flachmann, Michael Charles, High Ridge
Bieser, H. Ronald, Normandy	Fleming, L. Avery, Warrensburg
Bisel, Raymond L., El Cerrito, Calif.	Fletcher, D. Edgar, Arcadia
Boston, Orville, Glendale	Forbis, Russell, Chillicothe
Boughan, Merrilee H., Kansas City	Fritz, Melvin H., Webster Groves
Brite, G. B., Seneca	Gallagher, Charles J., Springfield
Broadbent, Sam R., Washington, D. C.	Gardner, Charles, Excelsior Springs
Brown Floral Shop, Excelsior Springs	Gilchrist, C. F., Ft. Worth, Texas
Brunke, Cecil, Excelsior Springs	Gillespie, William R., Kansas City
Burton, Sam, Alton	Griswold, Earl F., Sullivan
Campbell, Virgil Martin, Hannibal	Haddock, James N., Webster Groves
Chambers, Alice, Boonville	Haddock, Thomas J., Cape Girardeau
Christian, Mrs. R. B., Excelsior Springs	Hartung, Philip, Glendale
Coolidge, Mrs. Edwin J., Liberty	Hauser, Lloyd R., Jefferson City
Cornwell, Alex M., Clayton	Hawkins, L. S., Shelbina
Crain, Ned, St. Louis	Hax, Mrs. George, Kansas City
Darr, Ralph, Kirkwood	Hay, Paul, Excelsior Springs
Daughday, Mrs. William, St. Louis	Hayes, Harry, St. Joseph
Davis, Bill, Vienna	Hayes, William H., Portland, Oregon
DeClue, Walter S., Boonville	Herrig, Nicholas A., Boonville
DeClue, Mrs. Walter, Herculaneum	Higday, Paul D., Columbia
DeVeaux, E. M., Olivette	Hightower, Mrs. Forrest, Excelsior Springs
Dickman, E. T., Jackson	Hockaday, Mrs. Augustus, Fulton
Doolin, Mrs. G. B., Chillicothe	Houx, Betty, Lexington
Douglas School Library, Webster Groves	
Drury, Lewis J., Ferguson	

Howard, Mrs. Ernest W., Jr., Wash-
ington, D. C.
Howard Furniture Store, Excelsior
Springs
Hoy, Charles T., Parkville
Hughes, Jean, Kansas City
Hundhausen, Helen, Gray Summit
Hyatt, Emry G., Tulsa, Oklahoma
Johnson, Chester R., Jr., Albuquerque,
New Mexico
Johnson, Kenneth, St. Joseph
Johnson, Louise, Mexico
Johnson, Robert Lee, St. Louis
Jones, Harold D., New Madrid
Kimball, Charles N., Overland Park,
Kansas
Kindred, Jesse L., Excelsior Springs
Kirwan, F. Philip, Kansas City
Klein, Victor, Defiance
Land, David Warren, Oakland, Cali-
fornia—LIFE
Lawlor, Thomas C., Los Angeles, Calif.
Leathers, Marilyn, Callao
Lewellen, Charles H., Louisiana
Lively, Mrs. Dorothy, Kansas City
Loflin, J. C., Kirkwood
Lorenz, Mrs. Carl S., Fulton
Lucas, Mrs. Clifford A., Portland,
Oregon
Luedde, Mrs. W. H., St. Louis
McCleary Clinic Hospital, Excelsior
Springs
McClure, Margaret, Springfield
McDermott, Warren, Excelsior
Springs
McFee, L. Mabel Harpe, Phoenix,
Arizona
McGhee, R. C., Piedmont
McIlroy, Mrs. John M., Bowling
Green
McLemore, Gertrude, South Green-
field—LIFE
McMillen, Mrs. J. Howard, Chevy
Chase, Maryland
McVey, T. C., Excelsior Springs
Martin, D. A., Excelsior Springs
Meredith, James H., Clayton
Milner, Elbert M., III, Ladue

Mitchell Clinic, Excelsior Springs
Montgomery, Mrs. Lee, Sedalia
Murray, D. L., Sr., Kansas City
Musgrave, David E., Excelsior Springs
Netzeband, Ruth, Ferguson
Newton, Lynn, Los Angeles, Calif.
Nunn, Mrs. Lester C., Flemington
O'Bryen, Dimmitt W., Quincy, Ill.
O'Neill, Clarence G., Nevada
Oppenheimer, Mrs. Robert, Kansas
City
Ozie, Winnie U., Chaffee
Pennell, John E., Independence
Pettit, Mrs. W. A., Lexington
Phillips, Lavon, Kansas City
Placke, C. W., Webster Groves
Poindexter, Henry P., Grandview
Poindexter, William K., Greenwood
Pool, Mrs. Elery B., Poplar Bluff
Poteet, J. T., Excelsior Springs
Purpus Motor Company, Excelsior
Springs
Riggan, Lucy H., Sullivan
Roads, W. B., Shelbyna
Rockwood, Marilyn, Glendale
Rogers, Mrs. Marshall, New Frank-
lin
Rogers, Mrs. William E., Athens,
Tennessee
Ross, Mary E., Vancouver, Washing-
ton
Ruf, Dave, Kansas City
Runge, Mrs. O. E., Pacific
St. Mary's High School, Cape Girar-
deau
Sanford Museum, Cherokee, Iowa
Schaper, Jack W., Creve Coeur
Schauman, Robert, Normandy
Seibel, Mrs. Richard A., Pekin, Ill.
Sellers, Paul V., Lewistown
Seward, Ben F., Kansas City
Shank, Harry A., Carthage
Shannon, R. C., University City
Sheaham, J. F., St. Louis
Sheppard, Myrtle Vorst, Webster
Groves
Siegrist, Nelson, Neosho
Sims, Emsley, Neosho

Smart, Sharlaine, St. Louis	Turner, J. Marvin, Fayette
Starmer, Verne V., St. Joseph	Tyree, Mrs. Clem, Marshall
State College of Washington Library, Pullman, Washington	Udell, Hugh M., Excelsior Springs
Stephens, George J., Neosho	Van Cleve, Mrs. L. B., Malden
Stokes, E. A., St. Louis	Vandiver, Frank E., St. Louis
Stuart, E. P., Denver, Colorado	Vanek, Charles, St. Louis
Sutton, Nelle K., Bethany	Wagner, William H., St. Louis
Swygard, A. C., Dallas, Texas	Wagoner, Arthur, Excelsior Springs
Talbert, William R., St. Louis	Warner, Ezra J., Douglas, Arizona
Thompson, H. S., Excelsior Springs	—LIFE
Thompson, Walter W., Glendale	Weary, Mrs. A. S., Excelsior Springs
Thomure, Mrs. Raymond J., Ste. Genevieve	Wells, Maxine, Kansas City
Tofflemire, Mrs. Charles D., Marshall	Wells, O., Jackson
	Wisler, Mrs. Helen, Shamrock
	Wright, Mrs. Amelia E., Glencoe

ACQUISITIONS

A rare set of fourteen pencil sketches by Missouri artist George Caleb Bingham, executed sometime between 1830 and 1879, are in a scrapbook recently acquired by the Society from C. B. Rollins, Jr., and Mrs. Ruth Rollins Westfall of Columbia. The scrapbook, which originally belonged to James S. Rollins, friend and patron of Bingham, had been handed down through the Rollins family.

The group of drawings includes portraits of men and women, a man on horseback, a girl holding a child, a grazing cow, dogs, and other subjects. Besides the drawings, the scrapbook contained speeches given by Rollins and old newspaper clippings on political and social events of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Lynn Samuels of Carrollton has recently presented the Society with a letter written by Jefferson Davis to him on April 19th, 1889. Dr. Samuels was 100 years old August 1 and the occasion was celebrated the following Sunday, August 3, with an open house at the family home. The text of the letter is as follows:

Beauvoir Missi.
April 10th, 1889

Dr. Samuels
Dear Sir:

I received yours of the 3^d Inst. & do not know that I can better answer your questions than by referring to my account of the battle of Manassas (Bull Run) as found in my work, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Govt" & the explanations of Genl. Johnston & Genl. Beauregard in regard to why they could not pursue the enemy after the battle. Your second

question could only be answered by the U. S. authorities, my only connection with the question being a refusal to ask for pardon & a (undecipherable) to bring the question before the Supreme Court.

Respectfully yours,

Jefferson Davis

The Society has purchased from the St. Charles chapter of the D. A. R. six colored lithograph prints by G. W. Fasel, artist of the American scene in the mid-nineteenth century. The prints are titled: "Benjamin Logan Saving Harrison from Being Scalped" (May, 1777); "Heroism of Miss Elizabeth Zane" (during an attack by the Indians in 1777); "Dustan Covering the Retreat of His Seven Children" (Winter, 1697); "McColloch's Leap" (1777); "Daniel Boone and His Friends Rescuing His Daughter Jemima" (1776); "The Women of Bryant's Station, Ky., Supplying the Garrison with Water" (1782).

The late Mrs. George W. McElhiney of St. Charles has bequeathed to the Society a seven-page letter written to Mrs. Arthur McCluer by William F. Broadhead of Clayton, June 27, 1913. In the letter Mr. Broadhead recalls the route of the old Boon's Lick Road traveled by the "J. Frink & Co." coaches from the old Planters House in St. Louis west through Fulton and Columbia. Also described are the different taverns where passengers took meals en route and stories of several murders which were committed in that area.

The Tax Book of Saline County for the year 1860 has been received by the Society as a gift from M. A. Gauldin, Saline County collector at Marshall. Mr. Gauldin obtained special permission of the Saline County Court to give this tax book to the Society for preservation. The book is of considerable historic value for it contains an alphabetical list of all taxpayers of the county for 1860 with the exact location of each one's acreage and its value, the number and value of his slaves, his personal property, bonds, and the amounts of his different taxes on the same.

Two booklets have been sent to the Society by McCune Gill, president of the Title Insurance Corporation of St. Louis. One, entitled "An Art Exhibit on Chestnut Street," consists of reproductions of five large paintings and six large color prints of early St. Louis, part of the collections of Mr. Gill. The pictures were painted and the prints colored by Frank B. Nuderscher, St. Louis artist.

The other booklet is on "An Art Exhibit in Clayton." It describes and reproduces copies of four large oil paintings depicting early St. Louis history taken from rare views made during that period, and four water-color drawings illustrating the conveying of real estate in ancient times. These views are also from the Gill collection and were painted by Mr. Nuderscher.

John L. Sullivan of Flat River has given the Society five pictorial scrapbooks on St. Francis County. One book is on Flat River, one on Mine La Motte, one on Bonne Terre and other towns in the county, and the other two are of a general nature. Old and new pictures, post cards, and newspaper clippings from 1947 on are the sources of most of the material.

ATTENTION MEMBERS

It would be greatly appreciated if members of the Society who do not keep a file of their *Missouri Historical Review* would send us their October, 1952, issue when they have finished reading it. The Society's reserve supply of this number is quite low so this appeal to you is made to help us replenish it.

ERRATA

The October issue of the *Review*, pages 78-79, carried a short note on covered bridges, which credited Monroe County with one on Elk Fork. On the authority of H. J. Blanton of Paris, there are three covered bridges in Monroe County, one on Middle Fork, Salt River, at Paris, and two on Elk Fork, one south of town and the other southeast.

In the same issue on page 73 the Sons of the American Revolution were credited with observing the 172nd anniversary of the British attack on St. Louis, when it should have read the Sons of the Revolution.

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Boonslick Historical Society met in New Franklin October 23 with L. A. Kingsbury as the speaker. His subject was "Changing Times on a Boonslick Farm."

The Cole County Historical Society held a white elephant sale October 30-31 and a reception at the museum on November 6. On

display at the reception was a collection of china, hand-painted by the late Miss Emma Knaup of Jefferson City.

The Native Sons of Kansas City met October 1 at Macy's tea room for a banquet and program which featured Lou E. Holland as the speaker. Holland spoke on "Fifty Years as an Adopted Son."

The Newton County Historical Society had a booth at the Southwest Missouri Harvest Fair which was held September 23-27 in Neosho. On display were a number of articles of historical interest which had been presented to the society for the occasion.

The St. Joseph Historical Society met October 6 at the St. Joseph Museum. G. L. Zwick, one of the founders of the society, spoke on the history of St. Joseph and Buchanan County for the last fifty years and suggested that the society undertake to write a history of that period.

Officers were elected as follows: Bartlett Boder, president; Ada Clair Darby, H. L. Dannen, W. W. Wheeler, vice-presidents; Earl C. Brown, treasurer; Mrs. Clark Goodell, secretary; and Mrs. F. V. Hartman, assistant secretary.

ANNIVERSARIES

In March, 1952, Paul and Max Schwarz of St. Louis observed the seventieth anniversary of the founding of their taxidermy business by their father, the late Frank Schwarz. An article by Dickson Terry on the Schwarz brothers and the fame they have achieved in their art appeared in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of March 16.

Carl Schurz, a refugee from Germany to the United States exactly 100 years ago, is the subject of an article by Donald J. Sorensen in the *Kansas City Star* of September 16. The anniversary was recognized by the Carl Schurz Association of Philadelphia and by the city of St. Louis.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints with world headquarters at Independence, Missouri, observed the centennial of its reorganization June 14 and 15 at Beloit, Wis. It was just 100 years ago that several groups in the church founded by Joseph Smith, Jr., dissatisfied with the church leadership after his death, held

a conference and reorganized, affirming their belief that the president of the church must be of the lineage of Joseph Smith, Jr. Israel A. Smith, the present president and a resident of Independence, is a grandson of the founder of the church.

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, in observance of its 100th anniversary, issued a 64-page special section of its Sunday edition on November 9. After giving a history of the paper which traces its ancestry back to the *Missouri Democrat*, established in 1852, the section gave a century review of the story of transportation, retail businesses, major industries, the growth of St. Louis County, and the public utilities. The *Globe-Democrat* is one of fifty-six St. Louis firms which have passed the century mark, according to this edition.

On Sunday, Nov. 9, the 150th anniversary of the death of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity, dedicated a bronze plaque to the abolition editor at Alton, Ill., the scene of his death in 1837. An article and pictures in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of November 10 and in the *Post-Dispatch* of November 11 described the ceremonies at which Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois was the principal speaker.

The inscription on the plaque gives the dates of Lovejoy's birth and death; the fact that he was a teacher, minister, and editor of the *Weekly Observer* of St. Louis, 1833-1836, and of Alton, 1836-1837; and a short eulogy on his record as an abolitionist. A card showing the Lovejoy monument at the time of its erection, 1896-1897, has been given the Society by Irving Dilliard of St. Louis.

A glance at some of the events of 1853 brings to light these Missouri items:

- January 28—Christian University was incorporated at Canton. It later became Culver-Stockton.
- February 7—The first public high school in Missouri opened in St. Louis.
- February 22—The City of Kansas was chartered. This corporate title remained until 1889 when it was changed to Kansas City.
- March 3—The telegraph line reached St. Joseph.
- October 3—The first State Fair held at Boonville.

It was just 150 years ago this year that the Louisiana Purchase took place.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Several years ago the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints acquired some property east of Excelsior Springs which they have developed as a spot for reunions and other out-of-door gatherings. Known as Gardner Lake until recently, the name of the tract has now been changed to Lake Doniphan, in memory of Alexander W. Doniphan who in 1838 saved the lives of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, founders and early leaders of the church.

The pioneer home of James Stark, founder of the famed Stark Brothers nursery at Louisiana, Mo., was recently restored by his great-great-grandson, former Governor Lloyd Crow Stark. James Stark came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1816 and built a log cabin a few miles out of Louisiana, and it is this cabin which has been moved to a picturesque setting on Highway 54 just across the highway from the present offices of the nursery. The cabin has been refurnished largely with originals preserved by the family and it is now open to the public. An article by Tom Lawless in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of September 28 describes the home and gives several good pictures of it.

NOTES

Chief Judge George H. Moore of the U. S. District Court received the 1952 St. Louis Award on November 18 for "the determined and effective manner in which he went beyond accepted standards of judicial responsibility" in forcing a grand jury investigation of tax-fixing and corruption in the Internal Revenue Bureau in St. Louis.

A certificate of citation was presented the jurist by Dr. Llewellyn Sale in a ceremony in Mayor Joseph M. Darst's office. The check for \$1,000 which accompanied the citation was given to the Missouri Historical Society, of which Judge Moore is president.

The new Concordia Historical Institute building on the Concordia Seminary grounds in St. Louis was the scene of an open house November 12 and of dedication ceremonies on Sunday, November 16. The dedicatory sermon was given by the Rev. Richard A. Jesse, and the rite of dedication by the Rev. Arthur C. Repp. A booklet published on the occasion gave the program, a description of the building and history of its ministers, and highlights of its outstanding collections. Floyd C. Shoemaker and Mrs. Shoemaker attended the open house.

Following the current trend, Liberty held a tour of its historic homes, sponsored by the junior committee of the Alexander Doniphan chapter of the D. A. R., during the week of November 9-15. One of the main attractions was a log house built in 1830 which now forms the center of the Wymore place. Others visited were one built in 1842 by the grandfather of Robert S. Withers; the house of George Horrell built in 1843 by Samuel Ringo; the Willard King house built in 1837; the Adkins house built in 1859 by Robert Adkins; and the apartment of Mrs. A. B. Crawford in the oldest building on the square.

Missouri held her place as a national political barometer when the November 4 election results showed that she had been on the winning side again. This keeps her record unbroken since 1904 in picking the winning presidential candidate.

Missouri chose her first woman representative to Congress when Leonor Kretzer Sullivan of St. Louis came out ahead in the election November 4. The wife of the late Congressman John B. Sullivan who passed away in January, 1951, she is a member of the Democratic party.

The success of the "Maifest" which was held in Hermann last May has encouraged the committee in charge to effect a more permanent organization called "Historic Hermann, Inc." for the purpose of preserving Hermann's heritage. The organization meeting was held October 30 at which time the dates for the 1953 "Maifest" were set as May 28-31 and officers were elected as follows: president, J. J. Rode; vice-president, Waldo Schermann; secretary, Miss Helen Nagel; and treasurer, Arlie Scharnhorst.

The Missouri Archaeological Society held its annual fall meeting at Van Meter state park on October 12. Henry W. Hamilton spoke on "The Spiro Mound" and Robert Spier on "Surveying without Instruments."

Officers were elected as follows: Jesse Wrench, president; and Henry Hamilton, Marshall, Allen Eichengerger, Hannibal, Leonard Blake, St. Louis, and Walter A. Davis, Springfield, vice-presidents.

The Missouri Historical Society met in the Jefferson Memorial November 28 to hear Miss Shirley Seifert speak on "A Novelist's Adventures in History."

The St. Louis Historical Documents Foundation held a luncheon meeting at the Mark Twain Hotel, St. Louis, on November 13 to announce the publication of *Before Lewis and Clark*, a two-volume work on the Missouri River in the days of the French and Spanish, edited by A. P. Nasatir, chairman of the department of history, San Diego State College, Calif. President of the foundation, John Francis McDermott, presided at the meeting and formally presented the first set to Joseph Desloge in appreciation of his gift of a \$5,000 revolving fund which made possible the publication of the volumes. The Rev. John Francis Bannon, S. J., spoke on "The Missouri River and History." Floyd C. Shoemaker was present at the meeting.

The William Clark Society of St. Louis held its ninth field trip October 19. A twelve-page guide to the "Missouri Point Piasa Country," which they visited, was distributed to members giving a short history of the area. One copy was sent to the Historical Society by Frederic E. Voelker, secretary.

The Sedalia Sorosis Club met on November 3 for a luncheon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd C. Shoemaker and to hear Mr. Shoemaker speak on the subject of "Some Little-Known Facts of Missouri History." Mrs. A. J. Campbell, president of the club, presided at the meeting and Mrs. Herbert Seifert introduced the speaker.

The descendants of Daniel Hughes, who came to Clay County in 1826, held a reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Wyatt, Sr., of Clay County, on August 31. P. Caspar Harvey gave the address which brought out the significance of the Hughes family in the development of Kansas City.

A complimentary print of a film entitled "Mark Twain and Tom Sawyer" has been given to John Winkler, chairman of the Mark Twain Municipal Board, by the International Film Bureau, Inc., producers of the film. Given for use in the Hannibal schools and civic organizations, it illustrates periods in the life of Samuel Clemens and places mentioned in his best known work.

Bond issue No. 4 in Jackson County which would have authorized the issuance of \$600,000 in bonds, part of which sum was to be used to restore additional parts of old Fort Osage and Dallas Mill, failed of passage in the election November 4. The law requires a two-

thirds majority of the votes on the issue for passage and although the issue received a majority of the votes, it failed to receive a two-thirds majority.

"The Delta Area of Missouri" is the title of the latest in the series of regional booklets published by the State Division of Resources and Development. The scenic beauty of the so-called "boot-heel" or southeast section of Missouri is pictured in fine photographs by Gerald Massie as are also the area's industries and farming. Of particular interest is the series of pictures showing "King Cotton" from field to bale.

Missouri Plans for Better Schools, a 72-page pamphlet digest of the report of the Missouri Citizens Commission for the Study of Education, is off the press and available to those interested. Since 1950 this commission of twenty-one lay people has been making a comprehensive study of the public school system of Missouri and their report shows up both the weaknesses and the good points of the system and gives a suggested plan for improving the transportation, plant facilities, operating costs, and instruction in Missouri schools.

Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan is the subject of an excellent annotated article by Hugh P. Williamson in the October number of the *Journal of the Missouri Bar*. He describes Doniphan as soldier, lawyer, and statesman and summarizes his many contributions in all three fields.

Henry C. Thompson is the author of several articles which have appeared in both the *Bonne Terre Register* and *Flat River Lead Belt News*. "Desloge Lead Company at Bonne Terre in 1877" was published on October 9 and 10 respectively in these papers and "Review of the Interesting History of Old Mine La Motte" on November 13 and 14.

An article in the *Columbia Missourian* for October 30 gives a short history of the Little Bonne Femme Association, formed in 1839, and the Little Bonne Femme Baptist Church, ten miles south of Columbia. The information given is taken from a book on the same subject by Roy F. Williams, a former pastor of the church.

The *Gallatin North Missourian*, beginning with its issue of January 17, has been reprinting each week a section of the *History of*

Daviess County which was published by Birdsall and Dean of Kansas City in 1882.

The Greenfield *Vedette* of August 28 contained a copy of an interesting letter dated 1868 which was discovered recently by Ronald McConnell, a grand nephew of the addressee. It had been written by Peter A. VanOsdell of Greenfield to a friend G. G. Robison of Graham and it described farm land and prices in Dade County. The original letter, sent to the Society by Arthur C. Griffith, editor of the *Vedette*, has been copied for the Society's files and returned to Mr. McConnell.

The Boone County Fair is coming into its own again, according to an article by Walter T. Proctor in the *Kansas City Times* of August 26. Tracing its origin back to 1835, the article tells of the period of thirty years when it was inactive, 1917-1947, and its recent reactivation.

A half-page of pictures of old homes in Lexington and modern misses in costumes of a century ago accompanies an article by Howard Turtle in the *Kansas City Star* of September 21 on the Lexington garden tour which was held October 5.

Henry Clay Warmoth, a lawyer in Lebanon at the age of seventeen, a lieutenant colonel in the Civil War at nineteen, and the Republican carpetbag governor of Louisiana by the time he was twenty-six, crowded a lifetime of experience into little more than a quarter century of time. An article by Lew Larkin in the *Kansas City Star* of September 23 gives a brief resumé of his life and tells of some letters written by Warmoth and recently brought to light by Gilbert Knipmeyer, archivist in the adjutant general's office at Jefferson City.

Evidences of prehistoric man have been found in Graham cave, near Mineola, by the Missouri Archaeological Society, according to an article by John R. Hall in the *Kansas City Times* of September 24. Artifacts show that the cave was occupied by three groups, the first two belonging to the "Archaic people" of American archaeology, and the last to the "Middle Woodland" group which disappeared at least 1000 years ago.

The story of Colonel James A. Mulligan's sword, which disappeared after his defeat at the Battle of Lexington, in 1861, is well

told by Mary Paxton Keeley in an article in the *Kansas City Times* of October 3. A good print of the old Masonic College at Lexington accompanies the article.

Miss Bertha Booth is the author of three articles in the *Kansas City Star* which appeared October 12, 19, and 26. The first was on the surrender of the Mormons to the "Gentiles" at DeWitt, Mo., on October 11, 1838; the second was a timely one on the first presidential campaign in Caldwell County in 1840; and the last was on the belated funeral of guerilla Bill Anderson which occurred forty-five years after his death October 27, 1864.

Ralls County and the classic architecture of its court house, built in 1858, are described by Chester A. Bradley in an article in the *Kansas City Times* of October 13. Bradley also tells how the county received its name from David Ralls.

In Independence there is a tract of land known as the "Temple Lot" which has had an interesting history. Originally part of a sixty-three-acre area staked out by Joseph Smith in 1831, the "Temple Lot" is now owned by the "Church of Christ," an offshoot of the Mormon church. An article by Edward D. Moore in the *Kansas City Times* of October 30 gives the background history of the lot.

A few miles from the present village of Mirabilis lies the site of a prison camp which held some of the Mormon leaders imprisoned 114 years ago in November, 1838. An article in the *Kansas City Star* of November 16 recalls the event and the subsequent land transfers which the prisoners made at that time.

An article on early day circuses in Missouri, based in large part on a similar article by Elbert R. Bowen in the October issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*, appeared in the *Kansas City Times* of November 17 under the authorship of Robert G. Beason.

Philippine Duchesne, a member of the Religious of the Sacred Heart teaching order, founded a school in St. Charles in 1818 and later, in 1841, one at St. Mary's, Kansas, near Mound City. An article by Thomas O. Hanley on Mother Duchesne and the latter school appeared in the *Kansas City Times* of November 18.

Another chapter in the history of the Church of Christ which follows an earlier article in the *Kansas City Times* of October 30 is contained in the *Times* of November 20. Clarence E. Wheaton is the author of the article.

Elsie Kerr Sutton has given a good three-column resumé of Paxton's *Annals of Platte County, Missouri*, published in 1897, in an article in the *Kansas City Times* of November 20. A picture of the "Rock Mansion" built in 1842 at Platte City by Howell Jenkins accompanies the article.

Bartlett Boder is the author of two historical articles in the fall issue of *St. Joseph Museum Graphic*: one is on M. Jeff Thompson, later a Confederate brigadier-general who was blamed for St. Joseph's not securing the Union Pacific Railroad because he helped in taking down a Union flag when all flag raising in the city had been forbidden by an ordinance of May 29, 1861; the other article is on Eugene Field and his St. Joseph years.

A geographer, Robert M. Crisler of Washington University, was as near right as any of the political pollsters in his election predictions. His article entitled "It Looks Like Eisenhower in a Photo Finish," in the "Features" section of the October 19 *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, predicted that Eisenhower would win 268 to 263.

A series of four historical articles on Madisonville, Ralls County, appeared in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* September 16 through 19. The author, Flo May Johnson, gave a bit of the town's pre-Civil War history and described a few of the older inhabitants as well as some of the local festivities of a former day.

"Boss Rafter of Rail Ties on Ozark Streams Recalls Days When Industry Prospered" is the title of an article in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of September 22 on Booker H. Rucker of Rolla. Written by Dorothy O. Moore, the article describes the rip-roaring days when rafting was practised by Rucker and tells of his retirement to milder pursuits in 1889.

A ten-foot high marble marker in Cowan cemetery in Wayne County is the subject of an article by Al Daniel in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of October 20. The marker was erected in 1870 to the

memory of seven Wayne County members of the Confederate Army who were captured and killed by Union troops near Marmaduke, Ark.

The Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis had its 100th birthday this year. Started by Gerard B. Allen to make steam engines for river boats, it now specializes on making sugar mill machinery. An article by Dickson Terry in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of November 20 describes high points in its history.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Before Lewis and Clark. Documents Illustrating the History of the Missouri 1785-1804. 2 vols. Edited by A. P. Nasatir. (St. Louis: St. Louis Historical Documents Foundation, 1952. 853 pp.) The early history of the Missouri River has needed to be written for some time but these two volumes have been worth waiting for, for in them the author has presented the well-documented story of the river from its earliest discovery by Jolliet and Marquette in 1673 to the time of Lewis and Clark.

The 115-page scholarly introduction is in three divisions. The first, describing the earliest and least known history in the French days, is written up in considerable detail with many excerpts from original documents. The urge to find an "exclusively owned" route through the continent to the Orient as well as to gain control of the rich Spanish empire spurred the French on to considerable activity. The next division deals with the Spanish period, 1770-1790, in which little progress was made for Spain was more interested in strengthening the West as a bulwark for her rich Mexican colonies against the British than exploration as such. The active period of exploration and Anglo-Spanish rivalry, 1790-1804, makes up the third section of the Introduction. It was during these years that Spain was forced to ascend the Missouri in the hope of finding passage to the Western Sea to protect herself against both the Russians from the north and the British from the east and north. The remaining and larger portion of the two volumes is devoted to 238 documents of the period 1785-1806, most of them translated and published here for the first time.

Seven maps are used as illustrations, two of which, the Soulard map of the upper Mississippi and the Missouri in 1795 and the Finiel one of the vicinity of St. Louis in 1797-1798, are published for the first time.

Prof. Nasatir, of the department of history at San Diego State College, California, is admirably qualified to edit this important contribution to western history for he has done extensive research on the French and Spanish in Upper Louisiana in the archives of France and Spain as well as in practically all of the important manuscript depositories in this country. His fine 78-page index is a thing to be proud of in itself.

The St. Louis Story. By McCune Gill. (St. Louis: Historical Record Association, 1952. 3 vols., 1324 pp.) The first volume of this series is made up of a good history of early St. Louis based on source material and arranged according to subject matter instead of chronologically. There is also a fifty-page "Pictorial Section" of views of early St. Louis and St. Louisans. The other two volumes are composed of biographies of contemporary St. Louisans, with photographs of many, showing what each has contributed toward building a greater St. Louis. Beautifully bound, and indexed, the volumes will be a valuable addition to any library.

Giant in the Wilderness. By Helene Magaret. (Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Co., 1952. 200 pp.) Father Charles Nerinckx, fugitive priest from French government regulations in the Netherlands, made his way to America in 1804 and secured an assignment in Kentucky from Bishop Carroll. There, despite his marvelous physical strength, his courage, and his deep humility, the "furrin" priest encountered many failures, albeit some successes as well in planting the Catholic faith in the wilderness. Finally, in 1824, he was transferred to Missouri, at his request, where he looked forward to devoting his last years to the Indians when death intervened.

California Emigrant Letters. Edited by Walker D. Wyman. (New York: Bookman Associates, 1952. 177 pp.) The author has collected here some of the most interesting of the flood of letters written by the California gold-seekers of 1848-1852 to their families and friends at home. These letters were originally published in newspapers of the time, most frequently in those of St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Independence, and they give graphic accounts of travel conditions, the richness of the mines, and the longing for home experienced by most of the Argonauts.

John Colter; His Years in the Rockies. By Burton Harris. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1952. 175 pp.) Held together

by a very thin thread of known facts about John Colter, this volume is really a piece of good research on early western history in general, padded out with a great many conjectures on Colter. Beginning with the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804, Colter accompanied numerous fur-trapping parties up the Missouri River until 1810 when he retired to Missouri. The author has been able to make use of the recently discovered maps of William Clark, drawn in 1808 and 1810 to settle controversies over the route Colter took in an expedition of 1807, and he has also been able to use his own intimate knowledge of the west to orient the reader admirably, but one can hardly say he has written the story of John Colter.

He Hanged Them High. By Homer Croy. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1952. 278 pp.) In 1875 Isaac C. Parker of St. Joseph, Mo., was sent to the lusty, roaring, frontier town of Fort Smith, Ark., as judge of the U. S. District Court for Western Arkansas. How he dealt out justice there and became known as the "hanging judge" is ably told by Homer Croy in this volume which is made up largely of case histories of the men brought before the judge for trial. The index almost rivals the text for humor and readability.

Missouri State Directory Daughters of the American Revolution. Compiled by Mary Laura Pitts Coppinger (n.p.: 1952. 295 pp.) A great deal of time and painstaking effort has evidently gone into the compilation of this directory. First it gives an alphabetical index of the eighty-nine chapters with the designated number of each and the name of its regent and registrar. Next is a section on state and national officers, past and present, followed by information on each member, by chapters, and an alphabetical listing of all members in the state. The last item is the "Roll of Honor."

The Schauffler Family in America. By Robert McElwin Schauffler. (n.p., n.d. 121 pp.) This is a comprehensive history of the Schauffler family, descendants of William Gottlieb and Mary Reynolds Schauffler. Systematically arranged with an index so that any individual's entry can be easily found, the biographies are interestingly written as well, giving the flavor of the author.

Records of Lewis, Meriwether and Kindred Families. Compiled by Lottie Wright Davis. (Columbia, Mo.: Nelson Heath Meriwether, 1951. 168 pp.) The first American ancestor of the Lewis

and Meriwether families was Nicholas Martian who came to this country before October, 1620. This record traces his descendants through the two families named, which included Meriwether Lewis of Lewis and Clark fame, and also gives the records of the three kindred families of Davis, Minor, and Wells. An interesting addition is the "Parson" Douglas letters, 1786-1791. An index would have increased the usefulness of the record.

Historical Review of the Judicial System of Missouri. By Hon. Laurance Hyde. (Kansas City: Vernon Law Book Co., 1952. 26 pp.) This pamphlet is a fine digest showing the historical development of Missouri's judicial system under French, Spanish, and U. S. rule and the present set-up under the Constitution of 1945.

Missouri... Story by Bernadine Bailey. Pictures by Kurt Wiese. (Chicago: Albert Whitman and Company, 1951. 27 pp.) One of a series of children's books each on a different state, this book gives a thumbnail sketch of the state in terms of its history, natural resources, and interesting features. The pictures in color, and in black and white, add considerably to its value.

Alabama Territory 1817-1819. Vol. XVIII of *The Territorial Papers of the United States*. Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952, 875 pp.) Admittedly not an exhaustive publication of all Alabama territorial records, the present volume is a continuation of Vols. V and VI on Mississippi Territory of which Alabama was a part until March 3, 1817.

The administration of the territory is the principal basis of the compilation beginning with a committee report on statehood for Mississippi Territory in late 1816 and ending with a resolution for admission of Alabama into the Union, December 14, 1819, as approved by President James Monroe. Also included are letters from the U. S. postmaster-general, memorials and petitions to Congress for a change in the form of government, records of land titles, and some documents having to do with Indian affairs.

As do the other volumes in this series of *Territorial Papers*, Vol. XVIII makes an extremely valuable contribution to our knowledge of Alabama and early U. S. history. A fine index of 117 pages makes all of the material readily available.

The Comanches: Lords of the South Plains. By Ernest Wallace and E. Adamson Hoebel. *Civilization of the American Indian Series.* No. 34. (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1952. 381 pp.) The Comanches, a fierce group of Plains Indians, probably of Shoshonean origin, reigned over an area in the Southwest a century ago—an area well suited to a nomadic warrior people. Their lordship rested on their “horse-buffalo-tipi complex” in which they equalled or surpassed all other Indians. The authors of this study have not been as much concerned with giving a history of the Comanches as with showing their way of life, their traditions, and institutions. Information obtained from all available written evidence, from many material specimens, and from personal interviews with elders of the tribe which finally “came in” to the reservation in southwest Oklahoma in 1875, combine to give an accurate picture of the once powerful Comanches.

Warwhoop. By MacKinlay Kantor. (New York: Random House, 1952. 246 pp.) Two tales of the frontier comprise this book of exciting adventure. The first, *Behold the Brown-Faced Men*, is a romance of the Nebraska Territory in 1864, and the second, *Missouri Moon*, is the story of a frontier settlement near St. Charles being invaded by Indians shortly after the close of the War of 1812. The settlers who had “forted up” at Audrain’s Station were saved by the shrewdness of old Daniel Boone. A romance between pretty Syria Dallas and a white boy who had been reared by the Sauk Indians adds interest to the story.

Historical Editing. By Clarence E. Carter. *Bulletins of the National Archives* No. 7 (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, [1952]. 51 pp.) Dr. Carter, an eminent historical editor, gives here, in abbreviated form, a discussion of some of the problems that often confront an editor and the most widely-approved methods of solving them. Conveniently divided into sections by subheads, the bulletin is invaluable for new editors and very useful for more seasoned ones.

OBITUARIES

ANDERSON, TILLMAN W., Cape Girardeau: Born Jan. 4, 1883; died Nov. 11, 1952. Farmer and stockman. State representative, 1919-1921, and state senator, 1921-1925.

BALES, DAVID L., Eminence: Born Apr. 14, 1873; died Oct. 31, 1952. A farmer, state representative, 1917-1931, and state senator, 1931-1935.

BERRY, MRS. ELZA P., Sedalia: Born May 4, 1891; died Mar. 16, 1952. A member of the Society.

BLACKINTON, OLIVER, St. Louis: Born Apr. 22, 1883; died Jan. 13, 1952. An attorney and a member of the Society.

BUNGERT, JOSEPH, St. Louis: Born Feb. 29, 1880; died July 7, 1952. A member of the Society.

BUSH, PIKE CALEB, Carrollton: Born Nov. 13, 1876; died Mar. 6, 1952. A farmer and stock raiser and a member of the Society.

CLARK, JOHN T., St. Louis: Born July 21, 1883; died Oct. 28, 1952. Executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League for twenty-three years.

CUMMINGS, MRS. LAWRENCE B., Nantucket, Mass.: Born Nov. 14, 1880; died Apr., 1952. A member of the Society.

DE GARIS, MRS. EMMA LANE, Hannibal: Born Dec. 20, 1867; died Dec. 16, 1951. A member of the Society.

DILLON, GEORGE W., Kansas City: Born Sept. 9, 1887; died Feb., 1952. A member of the Society.

GARLICH, FRANK, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Born 1871 (?); died Aug. 25, 1952. The retired treasurer of the Metropolitan Opera Association. A member of the Society.

GARY, THEODORE, Macon: Born May 13, 1854; died Nov. 4, 1952. Financier and telephone magnate, he was chairman of the Missouri State Highway Commission, 1921-1926. LL. D. from the University of Missouri. A trustee of the State Historical Society of Missouri, 1924-1937, and a vice-president, 1941-1944.

GOODRICH, JAMES, Kansas City: Born Sept. 20, 1871; died Oct. 22, 1952. Former circuit judge, vice-president and general counsel of the Commerce Trust Company, 1923-1947, and a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, 1919-1932. A member of the Society.

GUMMERSBACH, VICTOR A., St. Louis: Born Feb. 11, 1881; died June 23, 1952. A member of the Society.

HORTON, EMMA MILDRED, Hume: Born Sept. 12, 1883; died Feb. 21, 1952. A great-niece of George Caleb Bingham. A member of the Society, she had contributed many personal items to the Bingham Collection of the Society.

HUSSLEIN, JOSEPH C., St. Louis: Born June 10, 1873; died Oct. 19, 1952. Author, editor, teacher, and founder and former dean of the St. Louis University School of Social Service.

JEFFRIES, JOHN G., Hannibal: Born July 7, 1895; died Sept. 1, 1952. City editor of the *Hannibal Courier-Post*.

LAFFOON, EDGAR, Kearney: Born Nov. 7, 1871; died May 4, 1952. A member of the Society.

LEE, FRANK HOOD, Joplin: Born Mar. 29, 1873; died Nov. 20, 1952. A lawyer, state representative, 1915-1919, and representative in Congress, 1933-1935.

MATHEWS, JOSEPH R., Kirkwood: Born Nov. 1872; died Aug. 10, 1952. Founder of National Oats Co., mayor of Kirkwood, 1912-1922, and a director in a number of St. Louis business firms. A member of the Society.

PRICE, LAKENAN, Columbia: Born May 21, 1887; died Oct. 30, 1952. A lawyer and a director of the Boone County National Bank. A member of the Society.

ROBERTS, MAURICE G., Moselle: Born Dec. 16, 1879; died Sept. 19, 1952. A lawyer and president of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners. A member of the Society.

SIECK, LOUIS JOHN, St. Louis: Born Mar. 11, 1884; died Oct. 14, 1952. Author, member of the board of directors of Valparaiso (Ind.) University for 11 years, the president of Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, since 1943. He was a vice-president of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

SPOUSE, CLAUDE W., Kansas City: Born Dec. 19, 1888; died Sept. 8, 1952. Dean of the Grace and Holy Trinity Episcopal Cathedral in Kansas City for 21 years and president of the church's house of deputies since 1949. A member of the Society.

STEPHENS, HOWARD V., St. Louis: Born Aug. 13, 1887; died Oct. 12, 1952. Civic leader and shoe manufacturer.

VALIER, LOUIS, Palm Beach, Fla.: Born Dec. 15, 1876; died May 21, 1952. A member of the Society.

VAN HOOZER, W. R., Orrick: Born July 12, 1864; died Aug. 31, 1952. A grocer and editor of the *Orrick Times* for 35 years. A member of the Society.

WILHOIT, LUTHER E., Macon: Born Apr. 8, 1879; died Aug. 29, 1952. A retired ticket agent for the Burlington Railroad and a state representative, 1949-1951.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

GOVERNOR DONNELLY SETS A PRECEDENT

From the *Kansas City Times*, November 7, 1952. Extracts from "Missouri Notes" by Chester A. Bradley

Phil M. Donnelly is not the first man to be elected governor of Missouri a second time. His election last Tuesday does set this precedent,—he is the first to be elected to two full terms. And nothing similar has occurred in more than 100 years.

John Miller, fourth governor of Missouri, set a record still unbroken. He is the only one ever elected twice in succession. He is also the only man in the history of the state to be elected governor without opposition. He served seven consecutive years, 1826-1833 . . .

THEY TRIED TO TELL US

From the *Kansas City Times*, November 4, 1952.

Missouri Military Academy cadets, representing nineteen states and three foreign countries, voted 4 to 1 for General Dwight Eisenhower in a mock presidential election. The vote was 148 for the general to 36 for Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic nominee.

MAYBE SOME "GLAD RAGS" WOULD HAVE HELPED

From the *Brookfield Gazette*, June 26, 1867.

Judge Aaron Van Wormer, of the Eighteenth Judicial District, has been divorced from his wife, who, he alleged in his petition, was troubled with the "mad dumps." She admitted the truth of it.

JUST AN OVERSIGHT OF JESSE'S

From the *Kansas City Times*, October 21, 1952.

The *Kansas City Times* in October, 1872, printed a letter signed Jesse W. James denying that he and his brother, Frank, had anything to do with robbery of the gate of the Kansas City fairgrounds September 26, 1872.

DON'T YOU KNOW?

From *The (Clinton) Daily Advocate*, Sept. 29, 1883.

It is said that the presence of castor oil plants in a room will free it of flies, mosquitoes and other insects. A Friend scientest observed that in a room where they had some of these plants growing there were no insects of any kind. If they are deadeners on bugs and the like what would be the probable effect upon the human system?

LET'S PUSH "PARITY FOR THE DOLLAR"

From the *Kansas City Times*, November 12, 1952. Extracts from "Missouri Notes" by Chester A. Bradley.

Our Changing Times: There's the new 5-million dollar state office building soon to be ready for occupancy, and the state capitol, one of the finest in the nation, which cost \$4,215,000, including the furnishings, back in 1918.

TRUE TO THE DEMOCRATS, PUDD'NHEAD OR NO PUDD'NHEAD

From *Coronet* magazine, January, 1945.

The current motion picture, *Wilson*, recalls a story which the first World War President liked to tell on himself. Sightseeing in Hannibal, Missouri, the birthplace of Mark Twain, he decided to see just how much the novelist was appreciated in his home town. He began by asking an old-timer what he knew about *Tom Sawyer*.

"Never heard of him," was the matter-of-fact reply.

"Surely, then, you know something of *Huckleberry Finn*?" continued President Wilson.

"Nope."

"What about *Pudd'nhead Wilson*?" queried the President.

"Oh, yes," answered the old resident. "I voted for him twice."

THE BISHOP TRIED SOME BRANDING AT THE TEXAS ROUNDUP

From the *Amarillo* (Texas) *Daily News*, November 15, 1952. Excerpts from an article by Wes Izzard, sent to the Society by David M. Warren.

Seventy-eight year old Charles Claude Selecman, retired Methodist bishop . . . gave the invocation at the opening session of the Mid-Continent Trust bankers in Dallas . . . Cousin Merle [Selecman] then called on Cousin Charles for a few words; and the sprightly old bishop regaled the 500 bankers with a fine exhibition of wit.

First, he confessed that he found it much less embarrassing to talk to 500 bankers than to one.

The Selecman, he explained, sprang from the "Platte Purchase" corner of Missouri. Charles was born in Savannah; Merle in Maryville.

Missouri, he went on, has contributed generously to the nation's development. Great men, in all walks of life, have come from Missouri. There was Mark Twain, said the bishop, and General Pershing, and Senator Benton, and Speaker Champ Clark. The bishop paused delicately. "And there was Harry Truman," he said, "and the James boys, and the Youngers, and the Daltons."

That did it. The bankers whooped and hollered.

ELECTION PATTERN, 1952

From the *Kansas City Times*, November 7, 1952. Extracts from "Missouri Notes" by Chester A. Bradley.

The election in Missouri has one similarity to 1928. Eisenhower lost St. Louis and carried the state, the same as Hoover did. They are the only winning

presidential candidates since 1904 to win the state without a majority in St. Louis.

St. Louisans seeking the office of governor still find the going is hardest right at home. Howard Elliott did not carry his own city. The late Frederick D. Gardner, Democrat, and Forrest Donnell, Republican, both St. Louisans, are the only governors elected since 1904 without carrying St. Louis.

The defeat of Senator Kem follows the pattern of other Republicans Missouri has sent to the United States Senate. None have been reelected since the Civil War . . .

ITS ACCORDING TO YOUR POLITICS WHETHER AD-LAYS OR LIES

From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 28, 1952.

Gov. Adlai Stevenson . . . blames Mark Twain for some of the confusion on pronunciation of his first name, according to a recent letter received here by Cyril Clemens . . . Clemens gave the text of the Governor's letter as follows:

"Mark Twain has always been one of my favorite persons, although I have always felt he was somewhat responsible for the confusion that exists as to how to pronounce my first name.

"While my grandfather, Adlai E. Stevenson, was vice-president of the United States under Grover Cleveland, Mark Twain was at a luncheon where grandfather was a guest. The newspapers of the time quoted Mark Twain as follows on the pronunciation of my first name:

'Philologists sweat and lexicographers bray.

But the best they can do is to call him Ad-lay.

But at longshoremen's picnics, where accents are high,

Fair Harvard's not present, so they call him Ad-lie.'

"Anyway the correct pronunciation is 'Ad-lay,' although to put it mildly, I have been called many things."

THEY TOOK THEM YOUNG THEN

From the *Brookfield Gazette*, May 15, 1867.

By a recent law each county of the State has the privilege of sending one student to the State University, for each representative of the county in the Legislature, free of charge for tuition. The selections are to be made in May, next, by the County Court of each county. The students thus selected must be of good moral character, between 14 and 15 years of age, and are to obligate themselves to teach school in the State for two years after they leave the University.

DISINTEGRATED, BUT HAPPY

From the *California Moniteau Journal*, March 21, 1870.

The fate of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to women, while, in the estimation of some modern progres-

sives, it may detract from the *gallantry* of the members of the House, certainly demonstrated their *wisdom*. The amendment was rejected by an exemplary majority. This puts a quietus upon the matter for a year, at least; and by that time, the eyes of men and women may be opened, to perceive the danger which threatens the disintegration of organized society from this source . . .

THANKS, BILL

From the Warrensburg *Daily Star-Journal*, November 7, 1952. Extracts from the editorial column, sent the Society by the editor, William C. Tucker.

Once again readers of *The Daily Star-Journal* and the semi-weekly edition will have the opportunity to enjoy the interesting and educational historical articles compiled by the State Historical Society of Missouri.

A wide range of subjects are covered. Here are a few: the invasion of Texas Longhorns into Missouri; early day ferries; the circus in rural Missouri; early day steam fire engines; the battle of Pilot Knob; hunting in Missouri in 1831; early manuscripts; interesting antiques, town names. They are as entertaining as the well gotten up *Missouri Historical Review*, which is published quarterly.

The articles, many of which will be illustrated, will appear under the two-column heading, "This Week in Missouri History."

Responsible for this informative material is Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the Society, who for years has been accomplishing a meritorious job of recording and relating Missouri history.

We are confident readers will enjoy the articles as they appear from time to time.

YOU WERE MY QUEEN IN CALICO

From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, April 6, 1952. Extracts from an article by Arthur Jobson.

At a recent farm sale near here I met Uncle Billy Reams . . . He must be nearly 85, a small wiry man with a ruddy face and a shock of bushy gray hair . . . The old gentleman owns 400 acres of some of the richest land in Missouri, most of it valley land.

Uncle Billy and his wife, Aunt Sally, have lived at this place for many years. Once I asked him how he happened to meet Aunt Sally. This he said was at a neighborhood dance, a gay party of young people who had gathered at a cabin in the hills. Liveliest of all was an old man who had come to the dance barefooted.

A girl was present who was a natural, unspoiled beauty. Her dress was a plain pink calico with a wide yellow ruffle about the bottom and a blue ribbon about the waist . . .

To the music of the guitar and fiddle she took for her partner the old man with the flat bare feet, which pattered merrily on the rough floor. Suddenly the petite girl with the pink calico dress bolted the set and removed her shoes. She said she couldn't dance to do no good with her shoes on. This so pleased Uncle Billy that he fell in love with her on the spot . . .

OZARK TOMATOES ON THE WAY OUT

From *The (Branson) Ozarks Mountaineer*, August, 1952

Another of the annual events of the Ozarks at this season of the year is tomato canning. August and September are the months of intense activity when the red fruit comes from the fields and is converted into canned form . . .

1952 has not been a year good for big production and the planted acreage will not produce more than half a crop . . . Time has not dealt kindly with Ozarks tomato industry. Tomatoes formerly were the big agricultural crop and the factories, the principal employers of local labor. The wellbeing of farm and town people turned on the market price of canned tomatoes. There then were many factories throughout the hills, — almost every community had one and millions of dollars came into the region as the product was marketed.

Today, agriculture has changed. The farmer has turned to dairying and livestock. Milk plants are replacing the canning factory just as the herd is replacing the tomato field. One by one the factories are falling into disuse and disrepair and today the region has one where it had ten before. Reeds Spring (Mo.) is a good example of this transformation. Seven factories formerly operated in and about it, and it was known as the tomato capital of the Ozarks. Today that number has dwindled to one!

THE TUNE SEEMS FAMILIAR BUT THE WORDS ARE A LITTLE DIFFERENT

From *The (California) Moniteau Journal*, January 20, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—Perhaps there never has been a period in our history when there was more complaint of high taxes in Moniteau County than at present. Perhaps this is partly induced by scarcity of money; but there has been more complaint than usual for the past four years. Many attribute it to the mismanagement and extravagance of the Radical party and affirm that taxes were low when it came into power, but have been high ever since, therefore, it is plain that the party is wholly responsible. With those who choose to reason thus and refuse to investigate the true cause, I suppose such argument is conclusive . . .

One thing all of us do know; and that is: taxes are higher now than before the war. Again, we know that the Democratic party was in power in this State before the war and that the Radical party is in power now: but here the knowledge of some men who talk much on the subject seems to end. I know that the Democratic party, while in power, created all the railroad debt of the State; that while they were in power, although taxes were low, they were issuing bonds by the million in aid of the various railroads of the State.

But this is not all of the Democratic debt. I presume there are a few people in this country who remember that we have had a rebellion on hand . . . it is well known that the State had to incur a large debt on this account to put down a Democratic rebellion . . .

In further proof of my position, I propose to show the people of Moniteau County what they have been paying on this debt from the years 1864 to 1869 inclusive . . . \$58,467 . . . It will be seen that we have paid during the last six years \$8,176 more for the Democratic debt than we have for the support of the state government under Radical rule . . .

A TEMPLE OR SO TO SPARE

From the *Kansas City Times*, October 30, 1952. Extracts from an article by Edward D. Moore.

Nearly a mile west of the courthouse square in Independence . . . lies . . . the "Temple Lot," . . . said to have an actual value of at least a million dollars . . . A veteran local real estate man [has said] that the Utah [Mormon] church would probably be glad to get the tract for a million dollars to build on at once . . .

The whole situation had its start in 1831, when hundreds of converts to Mormonism swarmed here from Ohio and points east. Joseph Smith, their accepted "prophet" . . . chose a tract of sixty-three acres, which includes the acre-or-so Temple Lot of today, as the site for the building of a religious temple . . .

From 1830 to 1844 the Mormons . . . enrolled approximately 400,000 members . . . [They] were disliked, persecuted and quickly driven out by force from their chosen land of Zion, centering in Independence. Then they were compelled to leave the area to the north . . . and many migrated to an Illinois location . . . of Nauvoo . . .

Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum, were taken in 1844 from a jail in that area and shot to death by an armed mob. While various persons claimed leadership rights following this tragedy, Brigham Young was most popular . . . Brigham Young's organization built an immense temple in Salt Lake City, Utah . . . but the Independence R.L.D.S. [Reorganized Latter Day Saints] have never built a temple.

R. L. D. S. . . . has seventeen churches and a mission in the city and immediate area, with many congregations in the "regions round about." In 1860 a small group rallied around "Young Joseph," [Smith's son] in Amboy, Ill., and effected the "Reorganized" church . . .

Also in the 1860's another small group of the scattered saints rallied around one Granville Hedrick. Some of them moved to Independence soon after and later purchased tax titles to part of the temple tract, including the temple lot on which they built a meeting house, still in use.

Later when some of the R. L. D. S. brought suit to regain their beloved temple lot, they were ruled against by the court . . . Hedrick's followers . . . who adopted the "Church of Christ" title, number only a few hundred . . .

The 7,000-seat auditorium built by the R. L. D. S., which that church expects to finish at a cost of about 1 million dollars, faces the temple lot from the south . . . Their . . . Stone Church faces the temple lot from the north . . . But just east of the auditorium lot . . . comes up the corner of the Utah owned temple tract on which the Utah Mormons say they will build a temple.

THE VINE CLAD MATRIMONIAL ASSOCIATION

From the *Boonville Weekly Advertiser*, November 26, 1886.

This association met last Saturday evening pursuant to the call of the president. Nearly all the members were present . . . The constitution sets forth the urgent need of an association of this kind, limits the membership to mar-

riageable young men of the city of Boonville though any bachelor in Cooper county may become an associate member . . . The president stated that the election of new officers under the constitution was in order. Balloting was proceeded with, Will Edgar and Harry Monroe being appointed tellers. D. W. Shackelford was reelected president, unanimously. The office of vice-president was given to W. M. Draffen . . .

Mr. Morris Johnson offered the following resolution:

Whereas, we view with alarm the invasion of Boonville's territory by young men from abroad and the carrying off to this and other states of our girls, and seeing that our most strenuous efforts to prevent this wholesale depletion are useless; therefore be it

Resolved by the Vine Clad Matrimonial Association (the Cooking Club concurring therein) that we petition the city council to place the tariff on foreign young men brought into this market at such a figure as to be prohibitory . . .

Will Draffen made an impassioned speech on the subject and offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

Resolved: That we declare our intention to retaliate in kind if our young ladies continue to accept attentions from outside parties; that we will leave our home girls to their fate if they persist in their present ways, and go to other places for our sweethearts.

. . . Mr. Draffen's resolution was unanimously adopted . . .

A special meeting of the association was held at the Presbyterian church Wednesday morning . . . [when] the following resolution, presented by G. W. Johnston was adopted:

Resolved: That this association tender Mr. M. K. Gentry its heartiest sympathies on the fact of his marriage; congratulate him on his having been able to marry where he was so well known; and commend his example in having married a Boonville young lady to every one interested in such occurrences.

LET FREEDOM RING, AND RING, AND RING

From the *Lebanon Daily Record*, August 7, 1952. Excerpts from an article by Virginia F. MacKesson.

Do you remember . . . when Emancipation Day was one of the recognized holidays and was generally celebrated throughout the country? Lincoln's final Emancipation Proclamation was issued on January 1, 1863, and that was recognized by many as Emancipation Day. But, because a preliminary proclamation was issued on September 22, 1862, some considered that the proper date . . . The dates that have been recognized as Emancipation Day in various states are September 22; May 22, 29, and 30; June 19; August 4 and 8; September 12 and 22; and October 15.

In some states, the day recognized as Emancipation Day was the date when the Thirteenth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution was ratified by that state.

August 4 was always the day observed in Lebanon and for many many years Emancipation Day was celebrated as regularly as the Fourth of July . . .

Typical of an oldtime Emancipation Day celebration was that of 1903. There really were two celebrations that year. There was a joint observance on August 4 at Marshfield, with Lebanon, Hartville and Springfield joining

Marshfield in a big Southwest Missouri barbecue and celebration. The Frisco offered a special rate of one fare, plus 50 cents, for the round trip, from all points within 100 miles of Marshfield . . .

But Lebanon wasn't satisfied to have the occasion pass without a big celebration at home. So for that year, September 22 was Emancipation Day in Lebanon and the celebration was typical of all others on that occasion.

Rev. A. Coleman, pastor of the Methodist Church in Old Town, was in charge of the day and the big barbecue that it featured. The celebration was held at the Magnetic park . . . There was a street parade, and address of welcome by Mayor H. T. Wright, followed by the reading of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and patriotic speeches. The barbecue at noon was followed by music, a baseball game and other sports. The day ended with an ice cream social and concert at the M. E. Church in Old Town.

HENRY WAS IN A HURRY

From the *Kansas City Star*, September 23, 1952. Extracts from an article by Lew Larkin.

[Henry Clay] Warmoth was born May 9, 1842, of Kentucky and Virginia forebears in Illinois. After reading a little law he went to Lebanon, Mo., and promptly advertised himself as "Attorney and Counselor at Law." He was 17 then and had not passed the bar examination. But he appeared much older than his age, and a year later was named circuit attorney of the eighteenth judicial circuit . . .

With his reputation as a lawyer fairly well established, Warmoth decided that perhaps he should pass the state bar examination . . . The examination occurred in Hartville and there are two accounts of it. One is from Warmoth's own book, "War, Politics and Reconstruction . . ." published in 1930, one year before Warmoth died . . . The examining lawyers . . . met him on a darkened street, put him up on some wooden crates and asked him several questions which he answered satisfactorily.

The other account . . . relates that after a very perfunctory examination by the committee, one of the members asked in conclusion, "What should a lawyer do after being admitted?" Warmoth's reply was "set up the drinks." The committee then gave him a passing mark and the four adjourned to the nearest saloon . . .

Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War . . . Warmoth enrolled 760 men who were mustered into the service November 30, 1862, as the 32nd Missouri infantry volunteers. An experienced soldier was appointed colonel and Warmoth lieutenant colonel.

Thirty days later, with no drill and lacking full equipment, the regiment was ordered south. It took part in the battle of the Yazoo River in Mississippi, where it was defeated and in the battle of Vicksburg, where Warmoth was seriously wounded.

Warmoth was sent home, and was granted two leaves during his recovery. A few days later after his return to the regiment an order came through giving him a dishonorable discharge on the grounds of absence without leave and circulating false reports about the Union losses at Vicksburg . . .

He first requested officials not to fill his post until he could present his case . . . Warmoth made a careful preparation of his case, then went to Washington and brazenly requested an interview with President Lincoln. Much to everyone's surprise . . . he got the interview and presented his case so successfully that Lincoln revoked the dismissal and restored Warmoth's rank and pay . . .

Warmoth returned to his regiment, fought in some other battles and was finally stationed as judge of the provost court at New Orleans. Mustered out of the army on November 9, 1864, he decided to stay in New Orleans. As a Republican carpetbagger, he was elected governor of the state in 1868 at the ripe old age of 26 . . .

Federal officials in New Orleans teamed up with the native Democrats and managed to impeach him at the end of his term . . . The impeachment followed Warmoth's expose of the legislature that booted him out . . .

He always proudly referred to himself as a Missourian . . . After his impeachment he dabbled briefly in politics and then settled down to the life of a sugar plantation owner . . .

MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA FOUND IN MAGAZINES

The American City, May: "A Curb-and-Gutter Program that the Public Likes," by John R. Hall.

The American-German Review, August: The whole issue is on Carl Schurz.

The Arkansas Historical Quarterly, Winter: "A Salute to Tom Watkins," by F. P. Rose.

Bulletin, Missouri Historical Society, October: "The First Veiled Prophet Carnival, October 8, 1878"; "Grandmother Lived in Clayton," by Mrs. F. W. Rauchenstein.

Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly, October: "The First Lutherans in the State of Missouri," by Martin F. Kuegele.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, September: "Mark Twain's Family in Early History of West Virginia," by Robert Harrison Ferguson; "William White (Fairfax, Mo.) [chapter]."

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Autumn: "Grant's Letters to Elihu B. Washburne."

The Missouri Conservationist, July: "Missouri's Memorial Forests," by Arthur B. Meyer; "Jug Fishing"; *ibid.*, October: ". . . of Trees and Mr. Boone," by John Wylie.

The Montana Magazine of History, October: "The Frontier Merchant and Social History," by J. A. Burkhart [diary of Isaac Rogers of Independence].

The Museum Graphic, Fall: "Eugene Field," by Bartlett Boder; "M. Jeff Thompson and the Ordinance that Dethroned a City," by Bartlett Boder.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, September: "Belated Census of Earliest Settlers of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri," comp. by Wm. J. Gammon.

The Quill, October: "How America's First Press Martyr Gave His Life for Freedom" [Elijah Parish Lovejoy], by Irving Dilliard.

Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, July: "Daniel Boone and the Frankfort Cemetery."

Saturday Evening Post, November 15: "Look at the State They're In," by Clarence M. Conkling.

Time, September 1: "Land of the Big Muddy."

Town and Country, October: "Where Rivers Meet" [St. Louis], by Charles van Ravenswaay; "Years of the [Veiled] Prophet," by Margaret Allen Ruhl; "Music in the Missouri Air," by Perry Rathbone.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE

January 1, 1891.
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1890.
ALBANY:
J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER.
1891.

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PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

Presidents

- 1898-1903—EDWIN WILLIAM STEPHENS, Columbia
1903-1904 HAMLINE ELIJAH ROBINSON, Acting President, Maryville
1904-1907 HAMLINE ELIJAH ROBINSON, Maryville
1907 ISIDOR LOEB, Acting President, Columbia
1907-1910 WILLIAM ORRINGTON LUNT JEWETT, Shelby
1910-1914 WILLIAM NEILL SOUTHERN, Independence
1914-1916 ROBERT MORGAN WHITE, Mexico
1916-1925 WALTER BARLOW STEVENS, St. Louis
1925-1936 GEORGE ADDISON MAHAN, Hannibal
1936-1937 ALLEN McREYNOLDS, Acting President, Carthage
1937-1941 ALLEN McREYNOLDS, Carthage
1941-1944 GEORGE ALOYSIUS ROZIER, Jefferson City
1944-1947 ISIDORE LOEB, St. Louis
1947-1950 GAULIUS LAWTON ZWICK, St. Joseph
1950-1953 EDWARD EVERETT SWAIN, Kirksville

Secretaries

- 1898-1901 ISIDOR LOEB, Columbia
1901-1915 FRANCIS ASBURY SAMPSON, Columbia
1915- FLOYD CALVIN SHOEMAKER, Columbia



